The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1776. [Num. 254.

An ORDINANCE for the appointment of JUSTICES of the PEACE for the State of PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that proper Officers of Juſtice be appointed, under the authority of the people only, and deriving no power whatever from the late conſtitution, *Be it therefore Ordained and Declared, and it is hereby Ordained and Declared by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met,* That David Rittenhouſe, Jonathan B. Smith, Owen Biddle, James Cannon, Timothy Matlack, Samuel Morris, the elder, Samuel Howell, Frederick Kuhl, Samuel Morris, the younger, Thomas Wharton, the younger, Henry Keppele, the younger, Joſeph Blewer, Samuel Mifflin, George Gray, John Bull, Henry Wynkoop, Benjamin Bartholomew, John Hubley, Michael Swoop, William Lyon, Daniel Hunter, Peter Rhoads, David Eſpy, John Weitzel, and John Moore, Eſquires, Members of the Council of Safety, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for this State.

And that Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinſon, George Bryan, James Young, James Biddle, John Morris, the younger, Joſeph Parker, John Bayard, Sharp Delany, John Cadwallader, Joſeph Copgerthwaite, Chriſtopher Marſhal, the elder, Francis Gurney, Robert Knox, Matthew Clarkſon, William Coats, William Ball, Philip Bœhm, Francis Caſper Haſenclever, Thomas Cuthbert, the elder, Moſes Bartram, Jacob Shreiner, Joſeph Moulder, Jonathan Paſchal, Benjamin Paſchal, Benjamin Harbenſon, Jacob Bright, Henry Hill, Samuel Aſhmead, Frederick Antis, Samuel Erwin, Alexander Edwards, Seth Quee, Samuel Potts, Rowland Evans, Charles Benſel, and Peter Evans, of the city and county of Philadelphia, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia.

And that Joſeph Hart, Richard Walker, Joſeph Kirkbride, John Wilkinſon, John Kidd, Robert Patterſon, John Clark, James Benezet, Samuel Smith, James M'Mullen, Theophilus Foulke, Joſhua Anderſon, George Wickart, and Thomas Long, of the county of Bucks, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Bucks.

And that Alexander Johnſton, William Clingen, Evan Evans, Richard Baker, John Sellers, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Jones, John Wilſon, William Heſſet, Iſrael Whalin, William Peney, Samuel Bond, and Robert Mendenhall, of the county of Cheſter, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Cheſter.

And that Emanuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, William Henry, Michael Hubley, William Baufman, Ludwig Lauman, James Bird, James Work, Timothy Green, John Thome, Moſes Irwin, John Ferree, Zaccheus Davis, David Jenkins, John Whitehill, James Clemſon, William Brown, James Murray, Robert Thompſon, Robert Barber, Thomas Whiteſide, Michael Bright, and Chriſtopher Wegman, of the county of Lancaſter, Eſqrs. are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Lancaſter.

And that Rober M'Pherſon, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David M'Conaughy, Richard M'Caliſter, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lees, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William M'Caſkey, Joſias Scott, Thomas Latta, William M'Clean, and John Mickle, the younger, of the county of York, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of York.

And that John Armſtrong, John Byers, John Reynolds, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Miller, George Robiſon, John Holmes, James Oliver, John Agnew, John Aliſon, James Maxwell, Samuel Lyon, William Brown, James Dunlap, John M'Clay, William Elliot, Matthew Henderſon, and Frederick Watt, of the county of Cumberland, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland.

And that James Read, Peter Spyker, Jacob Morgan, George Douglaſs, Mark Bird, Henry Chriſt, Balzar Gear, John Patton, Thomas Dundas, Chriſtophor Witman, Richard Tea and Baſtian Levan, of the county of Berks, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Berks.

And that Robert Trail, Jacob Moory, Chriſtopher Wagoner, Henry Kooken, John Weitzell, Peter Traxler, ſenior, Nicholas Dupui, Evan Morgan, Robert Forgeman and Henry Barnet, of the county of Northampton, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Northampton.

And that Bernard Dougherty, William Proctor, George Wood, Abraham Cable, Thomas Smith, Thomas Coulter, Henry Lloyd, John Piper, Samuel Davidſon, William Latta, John Wilkins, William Tod, Benjamin Elliot, William Parker, Evan Shelby, David Jones, Henry Rhoads, William Johnſton, William M'Leavy, Gideon Ritchey, John Mellott, Edward Coomb, Hugh Davis, Matthew Patton, Robert Ramſey, Benjamin Bird, John Shaver, Samuel Thompſon, William Phillips, William Holliday, the younger, Charles Ceſſna, John Mitchell and Richard Brown, of the county of Bedford, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Bedford.

And that Samuel Hunter, James Potter, William Mac Clay, Robert Moodie, John Lowden, Benjamin Weiſer, John Fleming, Henry Antis and John Simpſon, of the county of Northumberland, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland.

And that Robert Hanna, William Lockray, Alexander M'Lean, Providence Mounts, Andrew M'Farlin, James Pollock, James Caval, Samuel Sloane, Thomas Scott, Michael Huſnagle, James Willſon, David Allen, Benjamin Davis, Philip Rogers, Joſeph Caldwell, James Wilkins, William Elliott, George Latimore and Samuel Burns, of the county of Weſtmoreland, Eſquires, are hereby made, conſtituted and appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Weſtmoreland.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the ſaid Juſtices, and every of them, ſhall have full power and authority to take acknowledgments of deeds, and cognizance of criminal offences, and breaches of the peace; and in caſes of petty larceny under Five Shillings to proceed to puniſhment.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the laws which were in uſe before the diſſolution of the late government ſhall be the rule of their proceedings, ſo far as the ſame may not be inconſiſtent with the oath or affirmation herein after directed to be taken and ſubſcribed, and that the ſtile of their precepts ſhall be in the name of the State of Pennſylvania.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the ſaid Juſtices, and every of them, before they reſpectively enter upon their office, do take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do ſwear or affirm, that I do not hold myſelf bound to bear allegiance to George the Third, King of Great-Britain, and that I will ſteadily and firmly, at all times, promote the moſt effectual means, according to my ſkill and knowledge, to oppoſe the tyrannical proceedings of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, againſt the United American States, and to ſupport a Government in this State on the Authority of the People only; and that, as a Juſtice of the Peace, I will do every thing in that office to the beſt of my knowledge and abilities, conſiſtent with the Freedom and Independance of this State.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the Members of the Council of Safety above-named do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before their Preſident for the time being, and that the Juſtices appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia do take and ſubſcribe the ſame oath or affirmation before Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinſon, Samuel Morris, Samuel Aſhmead, and Alexander Edwards, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Bucks do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Joſeph Hart, Joſeph Kirkbride, and John Kidd, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Cheſter do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Richard Baker, and John Sellers, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Lancaſter do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before William Henry, John Hubley, John Thome, and Moſes Erwin, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of York do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, and William Smith, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Cumberland do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Jonathan Hoge, John Holmes, John Aliſon and Samuel Lyon, Eſquires, or one of them

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Berks do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before James Read, Peter Spyker, and Jacob Morgan, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Northampton do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Robert Trail, and Henry Kooken, Eſquires or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Bedford do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before George Wood, and David Eſpy, Eſquires, or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Northumberland do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Samuel Hunter, and James Potter, Eſquires or one of them.

And that the Juſtices appointed for the county of Weſtmoreland do take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before Robert Hanna, and Alexander M'Lean, Eſquires, or one of them.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That the Juſtices of the reſpective counties ſhall have full power and authority, from time to time, when they ſhall think it neceſſary, to appoint jailers to take care of the ſeveral jails and priſons, and of the priſoners committed to them.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That all Coroners, Conſtables, Overſeers of the Poor, and Supervifors of the highways, who were lawfully in office at the time of or immediately before the diſſolution of the late government of this State, ſhall continue to exerciſe the powers, and perform the duties of their reſpective offices until a new appointment or future proviſion be made in ſuch caſe.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That this Ordinance ſhall continue and remain in force, until altered or repealed by the future Legiſlature of this State, or by this Convention.

Paſſed in Convention September 3, 1776, and ſigned by their Order,

Atteſt, B. FRANKLIN, *Preſident.*

JOHN MORRIS, *jun. Secretary.*

A NEGRO BOY or GIRL about ten or twelve years old. Any perſon having ſuch to bind out, may hear of a good place, by inquiring of the printer.

L A N D S.

ANY perſon who chooſes to be concerned in the taking up vacant or new diſcovered lands, may hear of very advantageous terms, by applying to the printer.

TO be SOLD, a CHAIR with a Prize Top. Inquire of Mary Brown in Market-ſtreet.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named THOMAS EVANS, a Welſhman, by trade a blackſmith, about fifty years of age, with a remarkable Roman noſe. He had on, when he went away, a ſuit of brown clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have ONE PENNY reward. BRYAN FLYN, at Samuel Cooper's ferry.

WAS taken up, about the middle of May laſt, a Brindle Milch COW, nearly all white in the face, her horns turns in towards the top, aud eight or nine years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to John Roſs in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

Juſt publiſhed, price one ſhilling and threepence, and to be ſold by Samuel Dellap, at his book-ſhop in Market-ſtreet between Second and Third-ſtreets, three doors above Strawberry-alley,

CIVIL PRUDENCE recommended to the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, dedicated to the moſt excellent patriot Common Senſe, defender of the natural rights and liberties of mankind. At ſaid Dellap's ſhop will be given ready money, and the higheſt price, for clean Linen Rags and old Braſs Kettles. Where may be had writing and wrapping paper, pocket books, and a variety of entertaining books, wholeſale and retail.

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Vol. II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1776. [Num. 255.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

FREEDOM of ſpeech and writing on matters of public concern, having in every free country been conſidered the beſt bulwark to preſerve the ſpirit of liberty from degenerating into ſupineneſs and ſlavery, it gave me great pleaſure to obſerve, that the Convention of Pennſylvania, in their declaration of the rights of the inhabitants, have made it an object of their deliberation, viz. "That the people have a right to freedom of "ſpeech and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments, there-"fore the freedom of the preſs ought not to be reſtrained."

On this principle I preſume to offer a general hint to the conſideration of the public, and hope I do not therein exceed the line of prudence, or injure the perſonal character of any one.

To thoſe who indulge the idea, that the conduct of men in public ſtations are exempt from impartial ſcrutiny, entertain notions incompatible with the good of ſociety, for it is not merely the men but the meaſures which form the good or ill of ſociety; it is the right of examination, and to remedy the defects, that conſtitute the ſafety of the people; and when that right is *infringed*, the conſtitution falls a ſacrifice to *tyranny* and *uſurpation*—to appoint men of wiſdom and virtue to places of public notoriety, is the characteriſtic of a judicious nation.—Juſtice and temperance ſhould be the ſtandard for the appointment, and the meaſures will ever be glorioufly ſupported; for the end cannot be crowned with a happy ſucceſs, where the means to obtain it, are founded in public or private wrongs.

The Stateſman, the Officer, Quarter Maſter, Commiſſary, and all thoſe in ſubordination to them ſhould be *honeſt*, diſintereſted and free, otherways the people, from whom they derive all their power, and are accountable to, will feel the effects of their intemperate meaſures—inſtead of diſtributive juſtice, we ſhall be ſubdued by paſſion and reſentment, and the property of the ſubject, inſtead of being protected, will be robbed by avaricious and wicked men.

We are now entering on a ſcene of public calamity to which our feelings and poſſeſſions have before been rather ſtrangers to, and great care ought to be taken to admit none to govern us, either in a civil or military capacity, but thoſe whoſe ways are marked out by juſtice and peace.

The Americans in general are conſidered as a noble and generous people, and their conteſt with Great-Britain founded on the rights of mankind, and, in the hiſtoric page, will fill poſterity with amazement and veneration.

It will be well to examine into the propriety of the hint I have here offered, and if any advantages may be reaped from it, we ſhall ſhew our wiſdom and our ſpirit of liberty by determining to purſue them.

D———.

TO be SOLD by JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, near the Courthouſe, Weſt-India and Country RUM, a parcel of Pepper, Race Ginger, a few Caſes of ſweet Oil, and Packages of Glaſs Ware ſorted.

An ORDINANCE of the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA, declaring what ſhall be TREASON, and for puniſhing the ſame, and other crimes and practices againſt the ſtate.

WHEREAS government ought at all times to take the moſt effectual meaſures for the ſafety and ſecurity of the ſtate, Be it therefore ordained and declared, and it is hereby ordained and declared, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, That all and every perſon and perſons (except priſoners of war) now inhabiting or reſiding within the limits of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or that ſhall voluntarily come into the ſame hereafter, to inhabit or ſojourn, do and ſhall owe and pay allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

And be it farther ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every ſuch perſon and perſons, ſo owing allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who, from and after the publication hereof, ſhall levy war againſt this ſtate, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others the enemies of this ſtate, or to the enemies of the United States of America, by giving him or them aid or aſſiſtance within the limits of this ſtate, or elſewhere, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted in any court of Oyer and Terminer hereafter to be erected, according to law, ſhall be adjudged guilty of HIGH TREASON, and forfeit his lands, tenements, goods and chattels, to the uſe of the ſtate, and be impriſoned any term not exceeding the duration of the preſent war with Great-Britain, at the diſcretion of the Judge or Judges.

And be it farther ordained and declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon or perſons (except as before excepted) reſiding, inhabiting or ſojourning in this ſtate, who ſhall hereafter know of ſuch treaſon, and conceal the ſame, or that ſhall receive or aſſiſt ſuch traitor, knowing him to be ſuch, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged guilty of miſpriſion of treaſon, and ſuffer the forfeiture of one third of his goods and chattles, lands and tenements to the uſe of the ſtate, and be impriſoned any term not exceeding the duration of the preſent war with Great-Britain, at the diſcretion of the Judge or Judges.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That in all convictions for high treaſon, the Judge or Judges, before whom the trial is had, may, out of the eſtate forfeited by virtue of this act, make ſuch proviſion for the wife or children, if any, of the criminal, as he or they in his or their diſcretion may deem neceſſary.

And be it farther ordained and declared, That this ordinance ſhall be in force till the end of the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt Aſſembly that ſhall meet under the new conſtitution of this ſtate, and no longer.

Paſſed in Convention, September 5, 1776, and ſigned by their order, B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.

Atteſt. JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

*** No advertiſement will be inſerted in this paper, if the money be not ſent with it.

PROCEEDINGS in the HOUSE of COMMONS, Monday, May 6, 1776.

COLONEL BARRE aroſe, and holding a paper in his hand, which he informed the Houſe he had cut out of the London Gazette, and which, he obſerved, was the only account, or reaſon aſſigned, for the Britiſh troops quitting Boſton; and followed this ſhort exordium, with moving, "That copies of the laſt deſpatches received from the firſt of March laſt, from General Howe, and Vice-Admiral Shuldam, be laid before the Houſe, before they proceeded to grant any farther ſupplies for carrying on the ſaid war." The Colonel obſerved, that the only paper publiſhed by authority was become a diſgrace to the nation; that the moſt ſhameful efforts had been made to miſlead the people without doors; but, what was infinitely of worſe conſequence to the nation at large, that Houſe had been groſsly miſled in every ſingle communication which had come from his Majeſty's ſervants, or, which amounted to nearly the ſame thing, every degree and ſpecies of information had been refuſed.

Lord NORTH aſſerted, that the troops were not compelled to abandon Boſton. He confirmed the contents of the London Gazette; ſaid that as the Britiſh troops met not with the leaſt interruption from the rebels, neither did the General come into any compromiſe whatever. He ſaid, the ſtores, ammunition, &c. were not abandoned; that the army ſuffered no loſs, either immediately before, or on its embarkation; that the troops embarked with all poſſible coolneſs and regularity, and even, as he emphatically expreſſed it, "perfectly at their eaſe."

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH ſpoke warmly in defence of the motion. He obſerved, that the nation had been inſidiouſly led into a war; when once embarked, it was too late to recede; and, from the very firſt day the ſword was drawn, his Majeſty's Miniſters have refuſed to impart a ſingle tittle relative to the conduct of this war; and the Miniſter comes down, day after day, to this Houſe, and expects an implicit obedience and aſſent to whatever demand he pleaſes to make, without any other pretenſions to their favour or confidence, but what he can build on the information; that under his adminiſtration the whole Britiſh Empire has near loſt all the colonies, at the national expence of twenty millions of money, preciſely in eleven months from day to day, that is, from the date of the defeat at Lexington to the celebrated embarkation, which was the ſubject of the preſent debate.

Mr. BYNG ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He ſaid the public ought to be informed what was doing in America, and to what purpoſes the money was to be applied, which they were granting out of their own pockets.

Sir GEORGE YOUNGE arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration in very pointed terms. He ſaid it was impoſſible but the conſequences of the preſent war muſt be the deſtruction of the nation. In any hands the event would be doubtful; but in ſuch hands the ruin and diſgrace of the nation, and the loſs of America, were inevitable.

Mr. HARTLY ſpoke very full on the ſubject. He contended, notwithſtanding the bold and unqualified aſſertions of the noble Lord at the head of the treaſury, that Gen. Howe was DRIVEN from Boſton, and that nothing but the dread of having his whole army cut to pieces, or made priſoners, induced him to make ſo precipitate and unexpected a retreat.

Mr. BURKE obſerved, that the noble Lord had diſclaimed any intention of giving falſe colours to the account which appeared in the London Gazette, but there was room left for a poſſibility of miſrepreſentation; for though the Boſton extraordinaries for eight thouſand men, in the courſe of twelve months, had amounted to one million and a half, or nearly two hundred pounds a man, for ſalt beef and ſour crout, he would be bold to affirm, and called on the noble Lord to contradict him, that the troops could not have remained in that town ten days longer, if the heavens had not rained down manna and quails; and, in a ſimilar expectation, he preſumed, the troops were embarked for Halifax, a land flowing with milk and honey.

Mr. ELLIS and Mr. LYTTLETON ſpoke againſt the motion. They inſiſted that the communication would be exceedingly improper in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

Gen. CONWAY was bold, animated, and perſuaſive. He ſaid the Britiſh Councils had fallen into contempt, and the honor of the nation was deeply wounded. He condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration without reſerve, and ſaid the army, which was deſtined for the conqueſt of America now lay inactive and ſtuffed into tranſports, waiting at Spithead; that ſome of them were in Germany, ſome of them at Spithead, and none of them where they ſhould long ſince have been; that he always thought the meaſure of coercing America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, an unjuſt one; he always looked upon it to be impracticable; but was certain it was to the laſt degree cruel, oppreſſive and deſtructive; deſtructive in either event; of the commercial importance and deareſt intereſts of this country, in caſe it ſhould miſcarry; deſtructive of what was ſtill, if poſſible, more valuable, its liberties, if it ſhould ſucceed.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE ſaid, by what little of the correſpondence he had ſeen, he never underſtood that Gen. Howe intended to begin his operations in Boſton. His opinion was well known, it was the opinion of the majority of the Houſe; as long therefore as the Houſe thought it proper to continue the war, or ſupport it, he thought it would be right to purſue it, and no longer. Whatever his own ſentiments were, if the Houſe ſhould change theirs, he was ready to acquieſce. When he came into office, the nation was already engaged in it, ſo that, on either hand, he remained perfectly contented.

Col. BARRE again ſpoke to his motion. He was, if poſſible, ſtronger in his expreſſions than before. He obſerved, that the embarkations were all made too late laſt year; that convoys were neglected; that the proviſions, ammunition and ſtores, by that means, had fallen into the hands of the Provincials. That the naval force was inadequate to the ſervice, and that unequal as it was to the ſervice, it was ſtill worſe provided, and more improperly directed. He ſhould be glad to know to whom thoſe delays, miſmanagements, if not malverſations in office, were to be imputed. He then took a view of the conduct of adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the preſent year; and deſired to know, how it came to paſs, that now, on the ſixth of May, the greateſt part of the army ſhould be lying at Spithead, or what was the reaſon that ſome of the Heſſians, who ought to have been at the place of their deſtination in America, have not yet left Germany.

Mr. HOPKINS ſpoke againſt the motion; ſaid ſecrecy ſhould be obſerved, otherwiſe all our plans would ſhortly come to the knowledge of our enemies.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided: Ayes fifty-four, Noes one hundred and ſeventy-one.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

Laſt Saturday afternoon was chaſed into Marblehead by the Milford frigate, the prize ſhip Iſaac, from Tortola bound to London, three hundred and fifty tons burthen, commanded by Capt. Aſhburn, laden with five hundred hogſheads of ſugar, forty-four puncheons of rum, one hundred and fifty

bags of cotton, a conſiderable quantity of old copper, and a number of turtle. She was taken by the privateer ſloop Warren, commanded by Capt. Phillips, and had it not been for the fort at Marblehead, which fired at the Milford ſeveral times, ſhe would have been inevitably retaken.

And on Sunday the above frigate took off cape Ann, a prize brigantine coming into port, ſaid to be one of Capt. Whit's of Salem, laden with rum from Grenada. Alſo a large ſloop, which our informant could not tell where from, or who commanded her.

Yeſterday the Honorable Samuel Adams, one of the Delegates from this ſtate, arrived in town from Philadelphia.

The privateer ſloop Broome, Capt. William Nott commander, belonging to New-Haven, arrived at Dartmouth on Monday laſt from a cruize, and has taken the four following valuable prizes, viz.

On the third of Auguſt, in lat. 32. 25. and long. 59. 46. the ſhip Charming Sally, John Stell commander, bound to Europe from Dominica. She had on board four hundred and ſixty-five hogſheads of ſugar, thirty-one tierces ditto, thirty-five barrels ditto, and twenty-five tons of fuſtick.

On the 4th of Auguſt, in lat. 32. 25. and long. 59. 46. the ſnow Ann, John Bowes Captain, from Tobago, bound to Lancaſter, and had on board one hundred and ſixty-nine hogſheads of ſugar, twenty tierces ditto, twenty-ſix barrels ditto, forty bags of ginger, and one huudred and eighteen bales of cotton.

On the 5th of Auguſt, in lat. 33. 37. and long. 60. 16. the brig Carolina Packet, Mark Towell Capt. bound from Antigua to London, had on board one hundred and ſifty-one hogſheads of ſugar, twelve tierces ditto, ten barrels ditto, two hogſheads of rum, and fourteen tons of lignum vitæ and fuſtick.

On the 7th of Auguſt, in lat. 34. 95. and long. 60. 18. the brig John, Capt. Daniel M'Kay, bound from Grenada to Dublin, had on board ninety hogſheads, and two tierces of rum.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this ſtate convened at Watertown, agreeable to adjournment.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 17.

Extract of a letter from a planter in Grenada to his friend in London, dated June 17, found on board the ſhip Eagle, lately taken by the Montgomery privateer of this port.

" My affairs are in the utmoſt confuſion on account of the preſent diſputes, which God grant to be ſoon over, and a happy reconciliation, which if not ſoon, never will be; for depend upon it the Americans will declare themſelves free, and will open their ports to all nations except England. They have at preſent 80,000 men in pay, as good troops as any nation ever produced, beſides a militia of 80,000 more, always ready to join the grand army. Every man from fifteen to fifty is in arms. Their army is well ſupplied with every thing neceſſary to carry on the war. Their cruizers have taken a great number of Engliſh veſſels. This and the neighbouring iſlands are in great diſtreſs for proviſions, and in three months will be a general famine in this part of the world, if ſome ſpeedy relief is not given to them. At preſent, any man that wants Negroes may have as many as he pleaſes, to work for him for their food. You cannot form an idea of the diſtreſs that appears in every one's countenance."

HARTFORD, Sept. 2.

The Continnental frigate, now building at Chatham, is to be launched on Thurſday next.

My Lord, New-York, September 5, 1776.

I AM told there is great exultation amongſt the Engliſh and mercenary troops, under your Lordſhip's command, on account of the late victory they obtained with an army of ten thouſand men (having a large train of artillery and many light-horſe, to aſſiſt them in the work) over three thouſand Americans, having no artillery nor horſe, to oppoſe their enemies with. Your army was commanded by many great Generals, Colonels, &c. which, by ſuperior cunning, or Generaliſhp, had encloſed this handful of Americans, in full confidence of taking captives all that they ſpared alive, but the courage of theſe men baffled your hopes, who after laying great numbers of their enemies dead, that oppoſed their r treat, more than two thirds reached their own lines in ſafety, therefore, we think, you have no cauſe to exult.

My Lord, I aſſure you the Americans are not in the leaſt diſpirited at this unequal defeat; but, on the contrary, are much exaſperated that you ſhould act ſo cowardly in attacking three thouſand men badly provided, with at leaſt ten thouſand of your veteran Engliſh troops, accompained by thouſands of orangotangs murdering brutes. The Americans wiſh for an opportunity to fight the invaders of their once happy land on equal footing, and let the fate of America reſt on the iſſue of this conflict. The mode we would propoſe is as follows, and which we are anxious for your Lordſhip to adopt, and it being equitable, and your Lordſhip being famed for generoſity of ſentiment, we have no doubt of ſucceeding to our wiſh. Let your Lordſhip ſelect out ten thouſand of your beſt troops and officers, with your Lordſhip at their head, draw them up on the extenſive plains of Long-iſland, where you will have every opportunity of diſplaying your great abilities, arrange them in what manner you pleaſe, then let an equal number of Americans form themſelves in battalia, let each army be provided in all reſpects equal, with trains of artillery, and all other offenſive weapons, then on a ſignal given, begin the attack, and leave the iſſue to the GOD of armies. This is what the Americans have requeſted me to propoſe to Lord Howe, and the ſooner he agrees to the propoſal the better. I am, my Lord, in behalf of the Americans, your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant, FAIRBATTLE.

To Lord Viſcount Howe, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's forces in North-America.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

We hear, from New-York, that a few days ago a man of war, of forty guns, came to anchor in Turtle bay, upon which Gen. Waſhington ordered two twelve pounders to be carried to a convenient piece of ground to attack her. They ſoon obliged the ſhip to retire, having hulled her twelve times.

In the Hartford paper of the ſecond inſtant is the following advertiſement, viz. " On the fourth of April laſt was drowned, out of a tranſport ſloop near Saybrook, Mr. John Driſdell, of Philadelphia, whoſe body was ſoon after taken up and decently buried. He has left a cheſt of clothes and a watch, which his heirs (if any) may have, after paying his funeral expences, and three pounds ten lawful money for his board, by applying to Samuel Alcott or John Chenevard, in Hartford."

DEATHS.—At Hingham, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Capt. Pyam Cuſhing—At Hartford, in Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah Tucker, wife of Mr. Iſaac Tucker of that place, and Miſs Hannah Sanford, daughter of Thomas Sanford, Eſq; of Bridgehampton, on Long-Iſland.—At Philippi, in the ſtate of New-York, the Rev. Eliſha Kent, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, and forty-ſecond of his miniſtry.

Mr. TOWNE,

BUSINESS lately calling me to Mr. Aitkins's ſhop, and being obliged to remain there ſome time, I took up a book which I found to be the FIELD ENGINEER, juſt publiſhed by him in Engliſh. Such parts as I dipped into, induced me to purchaſe the book, which I have ſince carefully read, and think the inhabitants of America are obliged to the tranſlator for furniſhing us, in our own language, with inſtructions ſo uſeful to all officers in the ſpecies of war we are obliged to wage in defence of our liberties. One part of it is particularly applicable to the preſent exigency and ſtate of things at New-York, as it gives ample inſtructions for preventing an enemy's paſſing a river. I beg leave, by the channel of your paper, to recommend it to our military gentlemen as a book of public utility. I am, Sir, &c.

A Well-Wiſher to the cauſe.

VENDUE at WILLIAM ADCOCK's,

Next Wedneſday, the eleventh inſtant, at one o'clock,
At the USUAL PLACE, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,
Where will be expoſed to SALE a great variety of
GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

SUPERFINE coatings, frizes, broad cloths and maccaroni velvets, ſilk breeches pieces, ſhalloons, Hancock and Waſhington handkerchiefs, printed jacket patterns and corded dimities, checks, allopeens, bombazeens and collar velvets, camblets, worſted ſhag and worſted ſtockings and mits, a few elegant jappaned tea treas, plate covers and waiters, ſilk and worſted knee garters, gimps and fringes, razors of the beſt quality, womens and mens gloves and mits, a large quantity of twiſt, mohair and metal buttons, bindings, ferrets, tapes, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Adcock propoſes continuing his Vendue weekly, as uſual; and thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, may depend on his beſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction. Goods received at his dwelling houſe either for public or private ſale, at the ſouth eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets.

Philad. September 7, 1776.

ALL perſons who have any demands or accounts againſt the Committee of Inſpection for this city and liberties, are deſired to bring them in to any one of the ſubſcribers, or leave them at the bar of the London Coffee-houſe, on or before the 13th inſtant.

WILLIAM DAVIS, FRANCIS GURNEY, WILLIAM BALL, JOHN BAYARD, JOSEPH DEAN, SHARP DELANY, and SAM. C. MORRIS, Committee appointed to ſettle the accounts.

A COMMODIOUS STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a very commodious STABLE back of the New City Tavern, adjoining Mr. George Way's, coachmaker, where he will take in horſes for a night, or longer, as it may ſuit gentlemen to ſtay in town. He has good ſaddle horſes, and horſes and chairs, to let; and trims horſes in the moſt genteel manner. Whoever ſhall pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon his utmoſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction.

Sept. 7, 1776. JOHN GRANGER.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on the twenty-firſt of this inſtant, a ſmall GREY HORSE with a ſaddle. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again. ELIJAH WEED.

Philad. Auguſt 28, 1776.

This day is publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN printer and bookſeller, Front ſtreet, price three Dollars,

L'INGENIEUR de CAMPAGNE, or FIELD ENGINEER. Written in French by the Chevalier de Clairac, and tranſlated by Major Lewis Nicola. To which is added, by way of appendix, a ſhort Treatiſe on SEA BATTERIES, ſhewing their defects, and an attempt to remedy them. Likewiſe an explanation of all the technical terms uſed in the work. By the Tranſlator. Embelliſhed with forty uſeful quarto copperplates. Price three dollars neatly bound.

Likewiſe ſold by ſaid Aitken, SIX SKETCHES on the HISTORY of MAN. By Henry Home, Lord Kaims.

☞ Good Maccuba Rappee at ten ſhillings per bottle.

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

A Few hogſheads of very good GENEVA to be ſold by Adam Zantzinger in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, Philadelphia.

A NEGRO BOY or GIRL about ten or twelve years old. Any perſon having ſuch to bind out, may hear of a good place, by inquiring of the printer.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has juſt opened a large aſſortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all ſizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Salt-ſellers, Sugardiſhes, Muſtard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo a quantity of Muſcovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Tueſday the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt, a NEGRO WENCH, about thirty years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is concealed among ſome others in the city. She had on, and took with her when ſhe went away, a blue and white ſhort gown, green petticoat with a brown piece before, three long calico gowns, one blue and white, one black and white, the other red and white, one black quilted petticoat, and one white ſhort gown and petticoat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Wench in the work-houſe of this city, or brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN LITTLE.

TO be SOLD, ſundry Lots of Ground, with Brick Tenements thereon erected, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, near Poole's bridge. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

Philad. Aug. 27.

TO be SOLD, an aſſortment of ſeveral colours of very good SEWING SILKS at ten ſhillings an ounce, by John Reedle, tailor, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Chancery-lane.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1776. [Num. 256.

BARLEY, and BEER BARRELS wanted by R. HARE and company.

WANTED, a ſervant to wait on a ſmall family. A Negro, if well recommended, will not be objected to. Inquire of the printer.

LINEN to be ſold at the manufactory in Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, where may be had a quantity of excellent good TOW.

N. B. Good encouragement given to SPINNERS at ſaid factory. Sept. 10.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber would be very glad that the perſon whom he ſome time ſince lent a blue huſſar cloak to, would return it.

WILLIAM WILL.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of ADMIRALTY will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of September inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry, commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) againſt Thomas Saunders, John Lercy, John Pomp, Samuel Sawood, Jack Maſſon, Charles Mills, Chance and Jeffery, NEGRO SLAVES, lately taken on board the prize ſloop or veſſel called the Lady Suſan, William Goodrich maſter. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſlaves, or of any or either of them, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. By order of the Judge,

Sept. 9, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of ADMIRALTY will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the twenty ſixth day of September inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry, commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Betſey, burthen about forty tons, lately commanded by Samuel Kerr, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and againſt Henry Nicholſon, Peter May, James Herbert, Flora, Sam and Phillis, NEGRO SLAVES, taken on board the ſaid ſloop. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop, cargo and ſlaves, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. By order of the Judge,

Sept. 9, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

The propoſed PLAN or FRAME of GOVERNMENT for the Commonwealth or State of PENNSYLVANIA.

[Printed for Conſideration.]

SECT. 1. THE commonwealth or ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhall be governed hereafter by an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the ſame, and a Preſident and Council, in manner and form following.

SECT. 2. The ſupreme legiſlative power ſhall be veſted in a Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or ſtate of Pennſylvania.

SECT. 3. The ſupreme executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident and Council.

SECT. 4. Courts of juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this ſtate.

SECT. 5. The freemen of this commonwealth or ſtate ſhall be trained and armed for its defence. And the militia ſhall have ſuch frequent elections of their officers (general officers excepted) as ſhall be regulated from time to time by militia laws; the officers to be commiſſioned by the Preſident in Council.

SECT. 6. Every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this ſtate or commonwealth for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall enjoy the rights of an elector on taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the commonwealth, if required.

SECT. 7. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of this commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of members, perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of this commonwealth reſpectively. And no perſon ſhall be elected unleſs he has reſided in the place for which he ſhall be choſen two years immediately before ſaid election; nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office, except in the militia.

SECT. 8. No perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a member to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in ſeven years. Nor ſhall any one perſon ſerve more than four years ſucceſſively.

SECT. 9. The members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the firſt Monday in October for ever (except this preſent year) and ſhall meet on the third Monday of the ſame month; and ſhall be ſtiled "The General Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania," and ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, the Treaſurer of the ſtate, and their other officers; ſit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact the ſame into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members. They may expel, but not a ſecond time in the ſame ſeſſions, if the member expelled is re-elected by the ſame conſtituents; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations on examination of witneſſes; redreſs grievances, impeach cri-

minals, and ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth: But they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh, or infringe any part of this conſtitution.

SECT. 10. A quorum of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall conſiſt of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and, having met and choſen their Speakers, ſhall each of them, before they proceed to buſineſs, take and ſubſcribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

"I———— do ſwear (or affirm) that, as a member of "this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe, or aſſent to, any bill, "vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to be injurious to "the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing what-"ever that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their "rights and privileges as declared in the conſtitution of this "ſtate, but will, in all things, conduct myſelf as a faithful, "honeſt Repreſentative and Guardian of the people, and "according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities."

And each member, before he takes his ſeat, ſhall make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, viz.

"I do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of "the univerſe."

SECT. 11. Delegates, to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, ſhall be choſen by ballot by the future Houſe of Repreſentatives at their firſt meeting, and annually forever after. Any Delegate may be ſuperceded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards.

SECT. 12. If any county or counties ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect and ſend Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, the Repreſentatives of the other counties, provided they are two thirds of the members from the counties that do ſend, ſhall have all the powers of the Houſe of Repreſentatives as fully and amply as if the whole were preſent.

SECT. 13. The doors of the Houſe, in which the Repreſentatives of the freemen of this ſtate ſhall ſit in General Aſſembly, ſhall be and remain open for the admiſſion of all perſons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the ſtate may require the doors to be ſhut.

SECT. 14. The votes and proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be printed weekly, during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on each act, queſtion, vote or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

SECT. 15. All bills of a public nature ſhall be read three times on three different days, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and, after the third reading, ſhall be printed and publiſhed for public conſideration, at leaſt ſeven days before they are read a fourth time; and ſhall then be again ſubject to debate and amendment, before they are enacted into laws; and, except on occaſion of ſudden neceſſity, ſhall not be enacted till the then next ſitting of the Houſe.

SECT. 16. The ſtile of the laws of this commonwealth ſhall be, "*Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſenta-*"*tives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in*"*General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame.*" And the General Aſſembly ſhall affix their ſeal to every bill, as ſoon as it is enacted into a law; which ſeal ſhall be kept by the Aſſembly, and ſhall be called, *The ſeal of the laws of Pennſylvania*, and ſhall not be uſed for any other purpoſe.

SECT. 17. [Not drawn up in form; but after conſiderable debate, it was on motion, Reſolved, That the freemen of the counties may vote in diſtricts; and alſo, that at thoſe diſtrict elections, they ſhall vote for all the members for the Aſſembly in one general ticket, out of the county at large.]

SECT. 18. The Supreme Executive Council ſhall conſiſt of nine members, to be choſen in the following manner, viz. Nine Counſellors ſhall be choſen by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, within one week after a quorum is met and qualified, which ſaid Counſellors are all to ſerve for the firſt year, one third of them to ſerve for that year only, one third for two years, and one third for three years; whoſe places reſpectively ſhall be ſupplied by new elections, to be made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of one third annually for ever. No member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen a member of the Council; vacancies by death, or otherwiſe, ſhall be filled by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, at their next ſitting. The Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen annually by the joint ballot of the Houſe of Repreſentatives and Council, out of the members of the Council. No perſon ſhall be Preſident for a longer ſpace of time than three years together; and any perſon, having ſerved in that ſtation for three ſucceſſive yeaas, ſhall be incapable of that office for the ſpace of four years afterwards.

SECT. 19. The Preſident, and in his abſence the Vice-Preſident, and members ſhall be a quorum, and have power to appoint and commiſſionate Judges, Naval Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney General, and all other officers civil and military, other than ſuch as are to be choſen by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and ſhall ſupply all vacancies occaſioned by death, reſignation, removal or diſqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this conſtitution.—They are to correſpond with other ſtates, and tranſact buſineſs with the officers of government civil and military; and to prepare ſuch buſineſs as may be neceſſary to lay before the General Aſſembly.—They ſhall ſit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, and ſhall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all caſes whatſoever, except in caſes of impeachment, treaſon and murder; and in caſes of treaſon and murder, ſhall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next ſeſſions of Aſſembly, and no longer: But there ſhall be no remiſſion or mitigation of puniſhment on impeachments, or for high treaſon or murder, except by act of the legiſlature. They are alſo to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of ſuch meaſures as may be reſolved upon by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and they may draw upon the Treaſury for ſuch ſums as ſhall be appropriated by the Houſe. They may alſo lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the receſs of the Houſe only: And ſhall have power to call together the Houſe of Repreſentatives, when neceſſary, before the day to which they ſhall ſtand adjourned. The Preſident ſhall be Commander in Chief of the forces of the ſtate, but ſhall not command in perſon, except adviſed thereto by the Council, and then only ſo long as they ſhall approve thereof. The Preſident and Council ſhall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Counſellor may enter his diſſent, with his reaſons in ſupport of it.

SECT. 20. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſealed with the ſtate ſeal, and atteſted by the Secretary. The ſaid ſeal to be kept by the Council.

SECT. 21. Every officer of ſtate, whether judicial or executive, ſhall be liable to be impeached by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, either when in office or after his removal, for

mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the President or Vice-President and Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

SECT. 22. No member of the Council shall be capable of holding a seat in the House of Representatives, during the time of his being a Counsellor: But he shall, by his office, be a Justice of Peace for the whole state.

SECT. 23. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable at any time by the House of Representatives; they shall not be allowed to sit in the Continental Congress, Executive Council or House of Representatives, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

SECT. 24. The Supreme Court shall have the powers of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the compelling the performance of trusts and agreements, discovery of frauds, perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this estate, and the care of the estates and persons of those who are non compos mentis, as they shall be hereafter regulated by law.

SECT. 25. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore: And it is recommended to the legislature of this state, to provide by law against every corruption, or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of juries.

SECT. 26. Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas shall be held quarterly in the city, and in each county; and the legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts, as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the state. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption and unnecessary delay. All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services. And if any officer shall take greater fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this state.

SECT. 27. All prosecutions shall commence in the name, and by the authority, of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace and dignity of the same.* The stile of all process hereafter in this state shall be, *The commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

SECT. 28. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of intended fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors; in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law, and all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECT. 29. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences. And all fines shall be moderate, and saving mens tenements, apparel, bedding, and the necessary tools of their trade or calling.

SECT. 30. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the freemen of the city and counties respectively, that is to say, Two persons shall be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the laws shall hereafter direct; and their names shall be returned to the President and Council, who shall commission one of them for seven years, removeable for misconduct by the House of Representatives, and re-eligible at the end of that time. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the House of Representatives, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall be allowed to take any fees nor any salary or allowances, except such as a future legislature may grant, in consideration of expences necessarily incurred by their journeying to, and attending on, public courts.

SECT. 31. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually, in each county, by the freemen; that is to say, Two persons for each office, one of whom is to be commissioned by the President in council. No person shall continue in the office of sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards.

SECT. 32. All elections, whether by the people or in General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary. And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

SECT. 33. Every elector, before he votes at the first general election for Representatives in Assembly, and, if required, at any general election hereafter, shall take the following oath or affirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, that he had, before that time, taken the same, viz.

"I ——— do swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and will, according to my abilities, preserve the freedom thereof: And that I will also, to the best of my judgment, vote only for such persons as I do esteem of fidelity and knowledge, worthy and capable of executing the trust reposed in them."

SECT. 34. All fees and perquisites, fines and forfeitures, and every other emolument whatever, heretofore granted or paid to the Proprietary and Governor, or his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

SECT. 35. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county; the officers to be appointed by the House of Representatives, removeable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the President in Council.

SECT. 36. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of the government; and the House of Representatives shall not pass any act to restrain it. Nor shall any printer be restrained from printing any remarks, strictures or observations on the proceedings of the General Assembly, or any branch of government, or any public proceeding whatever; or on the conduct of any public officer, so far as relates to the execution of his office; provided it does not extend to the informing an enemy in actual war, concerning our strength, weakness, disposition, or any other thing which may serve the enemy, and injure the state.

SECT. 37. As every freeman, to preserve his own independance (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependance and servility unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption and disorder, among the people. But if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to expect a reasonable compensation for his services; and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be, and shall be lessened by the legislature.

SECT. 38. The future legislature of this state shall regulate intails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECT. 39. The penal laws, as heretofore uſed, ſhall be reformed by the future legiſlature of this ſtate, as ſoon as may be, and puniſhments made, in ſome caſes leſs ſanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes. In the mean time, the laws ſhall remain in full force as they now ſtand, except ſuch as declare any allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, or veſt any authority in the Proprietors or late Governor of this ſtate, or which are in any wiſe repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with this conſtitution.

SECT. 40. Houſes ought to be erected for puniſhing by hard labor, thoſe who are guilty of crimes not capital, wherein the criminals ſhall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private perſons.

SECT. 41. No man, or ſet of men, of any denomination or profeſſion, are intitled to particular privileges or exemptions from puniſhment for offences; therefore the words "without benefit of clergy," where the puniſhment is death, ought to be hereafter diſuſed in legiſlation, and the puniſhments inflicted that ſhall be directed by law.

SECT. 42. All officers ſhall take an oath or affirmation to endeavor to preſerve this conſtitution inviolate, and together with the oath or affirmation pertaining to the office.

SECT. 43. No money or goods ſhall be raiſed upon or paid by any of the people of this ſtate, by way of public tax, cuſtom or contribution, except by a law made for that purpoſe; and before any law be made for raiſing it, the purpoſe for which any tax is to be raiſed, ought to appear, clearly to the legiſlature, to be of more ſervice to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well obſerved, taxes can never be burthens.

SECT. 44. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the ſame, may purchaſe, or by other juſt means acquire and hold land or other real eſtates; and after one year's reſidence, ſhall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born freeman of this eſtate, except that he ſhall not be capable of election as a Repreſentative until after two years reſidence.

SECT. 45. The inhabitants of this ſtate ſhall have liberty to fowl and hunt, in ſeaſonable times, on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not incloſed; and in like manner to fiſh in all boatable waters, and others not private property.

SECT. 46. A ſchool or ſchools ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county by the legiſlature, for the convenient inſtruction of youth, with ſuch ſalaries to the maſters, paid by the public, as may enable them to inſtruct youth at low prices: And all uſeful learning ſhall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more univerſities.

SECT. 47. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality, ſhall be made and conſtantly kept in force, and proviſion ſhall be made for their due execution.

SECT. 48. No article of the declaration of rights of this ſtate ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECT. 49. In order that the freedom of the commonwealth may be preſerved inviolate for ever, there ſhall be choſen by ballot, on the firſt Monday in October, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and on the firſt Monday in October in every ſeventh year thereafter, two perſons in the city of Philadelphia, and two in each county of this ſtate, to be called the Council of Cenſors, who ſhall meet together on the ſecond Monday of November next enſuing their election, the majority of whom ſhall be a quorum, and whoſe duty it ſhall be to inquire whether the preſent conſtitution has been preſerved inviolate in every part: And whether the legiſlative or executive branches of government have performed their duty as Guardians of the people, or aſſumed to themſelves or exerciſed other or greater powers than they are intitled to by this preſent conſtitution. They are alſo to inquire whether the public taxes have been juſtly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been diſpoſed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For theſe purpoſes they ſhall have power to ſend for perſons, papers and records; they ſhall have authority to paſs public cenſures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legiſlature the repealing ſuch laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the conſtitution. Theſe powers they ſhall continue to have for and during the ſpace of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The ſaid Council of Cenſors ſhall alſo have power to order the calling a convention to meet within two years after their ſitting, if there appear to them an abſolute neceſſity of amending any article of this conſtitution, which may be defective, explaining ſuch as may be thought not clearly expreſſed, and of adding ſuch as are neceſſary for the preſervation of the rights and happineſs of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments propoſed, and ſuch articles as are propoſed to be added or aboliſhed, ſhall be promulgated at leaſt ſix months before the day appointed for the election of ſuch Convention, for the previous conſideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of inſtructing their Delegates on the ſubject.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have promoted Joſeph Wood, late Lieut. Col. to the rank of Col.—Capt. Thomas Craig, to be a Lieut. Col.—And Capt. William Butler to be a Major—In the army of the American States.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, the 8th inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant lad named PHILIP BROOKES, about ſeventeen years of age, near five feet high, black hair, and has a hobble in his walk. He had on a homeſpun ſhirt, ſtriped tow trouſers almoſt new, coarſe felt hat almoſt new, homeſpun cloth jacket half worn, and half worn ſhoes with old buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

Sept. 10, 1776. JOHN OGDEN.

VENDUE at WILLIAM ADCOCK's,

TOMORRW, the eleventh inſtant, at one o'clock,
At the USUAL PLACE, the upper end of Second-ſtreet,
Where will be expoſed to SALE a great variety of
GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

SUPERFINE coatings, frizes, broad cloths and maccaroni velvets, ſilk breeches pieces, ſhalloons, Hancock and Waſhington handkerchiefs, printed jacket patterns and corded dimities, checks, allopeens, bombazeens and collar velvets, and twenty dozen of cotton ſtockings, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said Adcock propoſes continuing his Vendue weekly, as uſual; and thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, may depend on his beſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction Goods received at his dwelling houſe either for public or private ſale, at the ſouth eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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To the candid PUBLIC.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE unkind and ungenerous manner in which my character has been treated, during my abſence from the city, on the ſervice of my country, will ſufficiently apologize for my appearance in this way.—I allude to a piece under the ſignature of a certain Arthur Donaldſon, dated Auguſt 27, 1776, which charges me with propagating a falſe and infamous report reſpecting ſaid Donaldſon, and crave the indulgence of my country, while I deſcend to particulars, and exculpate myſelf from the charges laid againſt me.

On the 21ſt ult. in company with Mr. James Hunter, eſcorting three priſoners to Philadelphia from camp, about ten miles from town we met the abovementioned Donaldſon, in a chair with a lady, and being both in haſte, I accoſted him as he came up with an "How do you do, Mr. Donaldſon?" He replied very ſhort, "Nothing the better for you." This ſurpriſed me not a little, and I ſaid to Mr. Hunter, "What can Donaldſon mean? I have never had any difference or dealing with the man, and but a very ſlight acquaintance until laſt at New-York, where he was very friendly. The firſt time I ſee him, I will know what he meant by ſuch reply." We came to town, and the next day (for we ſtayed but one day in town) about one o'clock Donaldſon came to my houſe in a great rage, belching out threats againſt me, for raiſing the report referred to in his narrative.—Being conſcious of my innocence, I demanded his author. He then told me Mr. Edward Williams. I put on my hat, and deſired him to walk with me to ſaid Williams immediately, not doubting but I ſhould have there convinced him of the injuſtice of the charge, but to my great aſtoniſhment Williams inſiſted it was ſo, I had told it him. I aſked him, was he in his ſenſes, or was he mad, &c. &c. as he muſt know in his heart that it was an infamous falſhood.—Oh no, replied he, Capt. James Smithers can vouch the ſame—I deſired both to go with me to Capt. Smithers's, which they did. I inquired of Mr. Smithers concerning it, and he at firſt could ſcarcely remember any thing of the matter. The ingenious Mr. Williams, in order to help him out, replied, Sure you remember ſo and ſo, ſure you remember market day, &c. &c. At laſt Mr. Smithers replied, I think I do remember ſomething of it. I then deſired Mr. Williams to let Mr. Smithers tell his own ſtory, for I began to diſcover their wicked plots againſt me, and told them they ſhould both be qualified to what they had to ſay. Upon that we went to Jacob Duché, Eſq; who replied he had declined all public buſineſs, and would not act in the premiſes. We then met George Bryan, Eſq; who replied, I am engaged at preſent, and cannot attend to it.——N. B. The narrative ſays, they could not act under their former commiſſions, &c.

We then agreed to leave the matter to the firſt gentlemen we ſhould meet, who happened to be Meſſrs. Reeſe Meredith, Samuel Howell, William Alliſon, and John Boyle. We accordingly met at Mr. Meredith's. The charge againſt me was, as ſet forth in the narrative, viz. "Mr. Williams ſaid, on Saturday the ſixth of July I met Mr. Benjamin Randolph and Capt. James Smithers at the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets, Mr. Randolph having arrived the evening before from New York, who informed me, among other things, that Arthur Donaldſon had been ſent for to New-York, by his Excellency General Waſhington, under pretence of buſineſs, but in reality to confine him for being concerned in the late conſpiracy diſcovered there, and that he had furniſhed or attempted to furniſh the enemy with draughts of the chevaux de friſe, &c. of the river Delaware, and that the ſaid Randolph had left the ſaid Donaldſon in confinement at New-York. I queried, on the neceſſity of his Excellency's uſing ſuch a ſtratagem, when undoubtedly his order was ſufficient to ſecure the firſt character in any part of the United States, and expreſſed my ſurpriſe to find a man of Arthur Donaldſon's character capable of ſuch wickedneſs, but he continued to aſſert the truth of the relation."

Thus ſtands the charge againſt me; the whole of which, I do moſt ſolemnly declare, as in the preſence of the Supreme Judge of all the earth, to be as ſcandalous and infamous a falſehood as ever was hatched by the old ſerpent, there not being a *ſingle* word of truth in the whole of it—And here I crave the favor of my country, while I relate what paſſed between ſaid Williams and me at the time we met, when he charges me with having ſpoke as above. After meeting and paſſing the uſual complements, Williams accoſted me thus: "You are lately from New-York?" I replied "Yes." "Pray what is done with the Mayor and the General's guards?" I anſwered, "One of the guards was hanged the Friday before I arrived." He replied "When will the Mayor be tried?" "I cannot tell (ſaid I) one of the guards, who ſuffered, was tried by a court martial, but I know of no court to try the Mayor at preſent, neither do I think the General at leiſure to attend to it at this time, he has ſo much public buſineſs on hand. I think he will be kept in confinement till ſome future day, &c." "Pray is there any thing in the report of Arthur Donaldſon being in confinement in New-York?" ſaid Williams. I anſwered "No, I ſaw him at liberty, he was at our lodgings in York two or three times, and the day before I came away I met him up the Eaſt river, and he ſhewed me the chevaux de friſe, which he ſaid the General had ordered him to leave unfiniſhed, as he thought they would not be uſed; that he croſſed the ferry with us in his way home. You may depend on it there is nothing in the report, nor did I hear it there."

The truth of what I have here related will be evidenced by a perſon of undoubted veracity, whoſe name I am not at liberty to mention thus publicly, but who will ſatisfy any perſon of reputation if waited upon for the purpoſe, and who aſked me the very ſame queſtions, and who remembers to have heard the report circulated long before my return from New-York. I have been happy enough to be made acquainted with this perſon's teſtimony, ſince the fray at the Coffee-houſe.

I have gotten another evidence before two men, with their names to it, before I ſaw the narrative, with a determination to make the whole public. Any one who remarks the ſimilarity of the two, will perceive how I am abuſed.

I come now to what paſſed in the preſence of the gentlemen to whom we referred the hearing of the affair.

The evidences produced by Mr. Williams, were Captain Smithers and Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq;

Capt. Smithers's evidence—" I remember to hear Mr. Williams querying with ſurpriſe reſpecting the circumſtances of the ſtory, but on my aſking Mr. Randolph, this day, whether he knew of any other perſon under that or a ſimilar predicament, whereby a miſtake of names might occaſion the difference, he declared he neither knew nor heard of any ſuch thing of any man, but that Mr. Williams told him the ſtory."

The evidence of Francis Hopkinſon's Eſq;—" I remember Mr. Williams told me ſomething about it at Bordenton, but remember alſo to have heard the report in town before I left it, which was early on Saturday morning, the ſixth of July laſt. I cannot ſay I heard it the night before I left town, but I certainly heard it before I left town."

After Mr. Hopkinſon had given in his evidence, I got up, and told the gentlemen I could prove I came home in company with Mr. Butler, who let me down at my door from his chair, on the fifth, at nine o'clock at night; that, being fatigued, I went to bed without ſeeing any perſon except thoſe of my own family, and did not riſe until eight o'clock next morning, from whence I inferred that Mr. Williams muſt have miſtaken the day; for I could not poſſibly have done my own buſineſs, gone and received the money, then to Mr. Smithers's, and afterwards go to near twenty different places in the ward, to pay for the arms we had collected; beſides my receipt book ſhews I paid the money on the ninth, which I moſt certainly did. Upon this Mr. Williams got hold of the receipt book, and endeavoured to perſuade the gentlemen that the figures in the receipts were altered, to which the gentlemen made no reply. I then told them a reference to Mr. Nixon's book would ſhew when I received the money, which to the beſt of my knowledge was on the eighth, and paid on the ninth, for I thought I had paid the money the day after I received it; and repeated again, that as far as I could remember I kept it but one day in my hands.

Upon this Samuel Howell, Eſq; replied,— " It appears clearly from Mr. Hopkinſon's evidence, that Benjamin Randolph did not raiſe the report, but from Mr. Smither's, that he has been a propagator of it." But the ſequel will ſhew how far I am to be conſidered guilty of the latter, whatever might appear to them at that time.

Upon Mr. Howell's ſaying this, I got up and ſaid I have ſo much charity for Mr. Williams as to believe that he might have blended ideas, and that he might have miſapplied the confinement of the Mayor and guards to Donaldſon, as the converſation was mixed, and an immediate tranſition from the one to the other, alledging how unreaſonable and inconſiſtent it would be to ſuppoſe that I ſhould tell a thing which I knew to be falſe; and which the perſon, concerning whom it was told, could detect in a few days, and what ends I could poſſibly have in view in ſo doing, &c.

Mr. Williams replied, he was not miſtaken, and urged as a reaſon for my ſaying ſo, that he heard me ſay at that time, that Donaldſon was a Tory, and that I had remarked him at the election, &c. This I confeſs made me warm, perceiving that he was determined to ſupport his charge, and that his tongue was ready to utter any lye, which the wickedneſs of his heart could ſuggeſt, as he invented in an inſtant one plauſible lye to ſupport another. I immediately addreſſed Mr. Smithers, and aſked him if he heard any ſuch thing. He replied, he did not; upon this, I got up, and walked acroſs the room, telling him I ſhould ſee him again; to this he made ſome reply, which I do not recollect. On this Mr. Meredith got up and ſaid, I ſee you have a mind to fight, you had better go out of doors, and fight it out, &c. On this we broke up.

I went out of town next morning with my companion, Mr. Hunter, to whom I related the whole affair, with what I told ſaid Williams when firſt accoſted by him about ſaid Donaldſon, and the inconſiſtency of ſaid Williams's report. Thus it remained to the ſecond of September, when I returned from camp, and to my ſurpriſe I heard of the narrative.

I went immediately to the Coffee-Houſe to get one of them; none being there, I went to Mr. Towne's, and finding none, I returned home, and ſent for Capt. Smithers, with a determination to make the whole matter public. I accordingly ſent for two indifferent men to take down what the Capt. ſhould declare relative to the affair. The following is his account of the matter.

Sept. 2, 1776, the declaration of James Smithers, taken in the preſence of us the ſubſcribers, is as follows—The ſaid James Smithers does declare and ſay, " That on about the ſeventh of July laſt, in the preſent year, at the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets, he thinks between two and four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Edward Williams tranſiently met Mr. Benjamin Randolph and him the ſaid James Smithers, that they fell into diſcourſe concerning New-York, and other news relating thereto; he remembers to have heard Mr. Benjamin Randolph ſay ſomething reſpecting the conſpirators who were taken up, viz. the Mayor and others, and one who had been hanged at New-York, and alſo ſome other perſons being taken up or apprehended, and on him was found ſome papers, drafts or plans of our river, chevaux de friſe, or other works, and that Benjamin Randolph mentioned the perſon's name, and that James Smithers cannot recollect the perſons name. And we, the ſubſcribers, aſked him, Whether that perſon was Arthur Donaldſon or no? And he declares that the cannot recollect what name. This converſation happened in conſequence of a ſalutation from Mr. Edward Williams concerning the news, &c. &c.

JEREMIAH CRESSON,
JEHU ELDRIDGE.

Let the impartial public determine, whether from Capt. Smithers's relation, I am to be conſidered as a reporter or not. In the firſt place, before the referrees, he ſaid it was on the ſixth, and that I poſitively denied there was any perſon at all in that or a ſimilar predicament; and in the laſt, before Meſſrs. Creſſon and Eldridge, he declares he can recollect nothing of the perſon's name, though he ſays I mentioned ſome name. Is this an evidence on which to be found guilty? But Meſſrs. Williams and Donaldſon charge me with altering the date of my receipts, and I told them Mr. Nixon's book would ſhew when I received the money, which appears to be on the ſixth; I then thought I received the money one day, and paid the money on next day, but find I was miſtaken—However, I went to the men whoſe receipts I was charged with altering the date; two of them ſaid they made no entry of the matter; the third went and examined his book, and found it the eighth; I then told him my receipt ſhewed it to be the ninth. He ſaid he could not be certain to a day, that it was likely it was on the ninth he received it. I had been out for eight days, the laſt two of which I rode from New-York to Philadelphia, and arrived at nine o'clock, the night of the fifth, got up about eight o'clock of the ſixth, which was Saturday, did ſuch buſineſs of my own as was ſuffering during my abſence, and went to Mr. Nixon's and received the money.

This I believe will appear to moſt people buſineſs enough for that day; and that the going round the ward to twenty different places, and paying for the arms, was not likely to take place before the Monday or Tueſday following. But to the impartial public I cheerfully ſubmit the whole. To me it appears, and I doubt not the public will view it, as a plot of Williams and Donaldſon againſt me, in order to exculpate Donaldſon from the charge of Toryiſm, which he might find hard to clear himſelf of by any other means than by charging ſome innocent perſons with the guilt of raiſing the report. Poſſibly Donaldſon, conſcious of guilt, took this opportunity of my being out on the ſervice of the public at the camp, hoping I might never return, and by laying it to my charge he might get clear, which he might not be ſo certain of on any other ſcrutiny. I ſay he and his friend Mr. Williams, being perſuaded of this, laid their heads together, and publiſhed the narrative; this appears to me the only reaſon for their performance.

To recapitulate the whole, I am given up to Donaldſon by Williams as the author of the report, but Mr. Hopkinſon, one of his evidences, declared he heard it before, and I am ready to prove by other evidences, when called upon, that the report was in town long before I am charged with raiſing it—Secondly, I am charged, if not with raiſing, at leaſt with propagating it; but Mr. Smithers's evidence, on which this reſts, amounts to no more than that he heard me tell ſomething about draughts of the river, chevaux de friſe, or ſtrength, and to mention the perſon's name; but he cannot remember what name. Now, if it is a fair concluſion from thence to infer that it muſt be Donaldſon, I do neither underſtand logic, common ſenſe, or evidence—I will leave it to the public to judge if this evidence be clear, and whether a man who paſſed the ferry with Donaldſon on his way home, and had any regard to truth or his honor, would be likely to propagate ſuch a ſtory, when he muſt be aſſured that in leſs than two days the lie muſt be diſcovered; but to put it paſt all doubt, the expreſs anſwers to the ſame queſtions, which I ſay I gave to Mr. Williams, I can prove I gave to another perſon on my return, and ſeveral others which I do not remember, and I leave it to all men to judge, whether, if I was determined to propagate ſuch a ſtory as Mr. Williams deſires to make appear, I would have told one ſtory to Mr. Williams, and the direct contrary to other people. I would conclude by obſerving, that when they find Mr. Hopkinſon's evidence like to defeat their malicious deſigns againſt me, they would willingly charge it to a report raiſed, as they alledge, by Mr. John Reed. If that could ariſe from what he ſaid, why am I charged? But I was out of town, and might poſſibly never return, and the gentlemen were willing to ſave a ſuſpicious character at the expence of a fair one, which the owner might not ſtand ſo much in need of. As to his firſt accuſation in the narrative, that of carrying the news to the ears of General Waſhington, I have authority to prove to be like the reſt, falſe; that I never once mentioned his name to his Excellency, and farther, that no other perſon on that ſcore, of giving information and draughts, &c. to the enemy there, therefore his informant is foiled, as in all the reſt of his information, &c. However, let thoſe who can find no other way of preſerving themſelves from the charge of diſaffection, take care how they deal, leſt they find as ſmall ſucceſs with others, as with

The public's very humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1776.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 30.

We find in the London Evening Poſt, of the 21ſt of May, (from which moſt of the London News in this paper is extracted) that the pamphlet intitled, "Common Senſe" was in the preſs in London.—This pamphlet, they ſay, has been aſcribed to Mr. Adams, one of the Delegates in the Continental Congreſs.

NEW-HAVEN, September 4.

We hear that the main body of the enemy's army are now encamped near Hell-Gate; they have tranſported a number of boats over land, and it is ſuppoſed they intend to croſs and land a little above their encampment, and attack our army near King's Bridge, where we are making great preparations to receive them.

By ſome people who left Huntington laſt Monday we hear that the inhabitants of Suffolk county were to reſign up their arms yeſterday.

Our loſs in the battle on the 27th ult. remains yet uncertain, the calculations being from ſix hundred to one thouſand. Colonel Huntington's regiment is ſaid to have ſuffered much, there being miſſing ſix Captains, ſix Lieutenants, twenty-one Serjeants, two Drummers, and one hundred and twenty-ſix rank and file.

Yeſterday ſixty four women landed at Milford from Long-Iſland, and we hear numbers are coming off daily to the continent.

Capt. Redfield, of Killingworth, on his return from New-York, was taken by one of the frigates, who burnt his veſſel, and, after detaining him a few days, he was diſmiſſed. There was another perſon in the veſſel, whom they detained.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

We hear that the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey have appointed the Honorable William Livingſton, Eſq; Governor of that ſtate.

The Honorable Congreſs have promoted Colonel Adam Stevens, of Virginia (an able and experienced officer) to the rank of a Brigadier General.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Sept. 2.

"By a Halifax paper arrived at Salem, we have the following intelligence. That a battle has been fought in the Mediterranean between ſome Britiſh ſhips, and a French and Spaniſh fleet, the latter proved victorious, having ſunk two Engliſh ſhips and taken one."

Extract of a letter from near New-York, Sept. 9.

"Yeſterday the enemy opened a battery againſt ours at Horn's-Hook, near Hell-Gate, acroſs the river. There was a heavy firing all day, they threw about one hundred ſhells at us, killed one of our men, and wounded twelve more. I hear them at it again this morning."

Another letter ſays, "in the above cannonade our people had diſmounted one of the enemy's cannon on Long-iſland."

MARRIAGES.—In Virginia, Edmund Randolph, Eſq; Attorney-General, to Miſs Betſey Nicholas, ſecond daughter of the Treaſurer—Col. William Finnie, Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, to Miſs Betſey Chamberlayne, of James City county.—At New-London, Capt. James Welch, of this city, to Miſs Nancy Hurlbut, daughter of Capt. Joſeph Hurlbut, of that town.—In this city, Richard Peters, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Robinſon—Mr. William Morris, to Miſs Sally Warder, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Warder, merchant.

DEATHS.—Col. Philip Johnſton, of New-Jerſey. This gentleman, we hear, in the late action on Long-Iſland, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and fortitude. By the well directed fire from his battalion the enemy were ſeveral times repulſed, and lanes were made through them, until he received a ball in his breaſt, which put an end to the life of as brave an officer as ever commanded a battalion. General

Sullivan, who was close to him when he fell, says that no man could behave with more firmness during the whole action. As he sacrificed his life in defence of the invaded rights and liberties of his country, his memory must be dear to every American who is not insensible of its sufferings.—In Maryland, Dr. John Wallace, of Queen Ann's county.—In Massachusetts-Bay; at Taunton, Mr. Joshua Sawyer, of Newport, Rhode-Island; at Woodstock, Mrs. Zeviah Payson, widow of Col. John Payson.—At Providence, Mrs. Sarah Crawford, wife of Mr. John Crawford.—At Newport, Mrs. Mary Peckdam, widow of Mr. Caleb Peckham, late of that town.—At New-London, Mr. David Harris. In Newcastle county, upon Dealware, Mrs. Dorothea Thompson, wife of John Thompson, Esq.

Mr. TOWNE,

CREEDS being dangerous, and yet perhaps necessary in the constitutions of civil societies, I was much pleased to see the caution with which our Honorable Convention proceeded on that important subject.

Had they framed the proposed creed in the following manner, I presume the interests of society would be as secure as any terms can render them, viz.

"I believe in one Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the "Universe, to whom all rational beings are accountable for "their moral conduct, and from whose impartial justice they "shall be rewarded according to their works."

It is the belief of final retribution *only*, that gives us a religious hold on the consciences of each other; and in civil matters, we stretch beyond our line when we go any farther.

SAT VERBUM.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

LOST out of a gentleman's pocket, yesterday in the afternoon, FIFTEEN HALF SHEETS of CONTINENTAL MONEY, from one to eight Dollars, amounting to five hundred and forty. Whoever brings them to the printer, shall have the above reward for their trouble.

Philad. Sept. 12, 1776.

AMERICAN SHEET IRON

MANUFACTURED, in all its various branches, by Murray, Griffiths, and Bullard, in Water-street, at the corner of Arch-street, near the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, where gentlemen of the American army and others may be supplied with the following articles, viz. Camp kettles, blazepans, fryingpans, stewpans, teakettles, sausepans, fish kettles, stoves and stove pipes, bakeovens, ash buckets, coffee roasters, dripping pans, and sundry other articles. Orders expeditiously and punctually performed at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable price.

N. B. All sorts of copperwork repaired and tinned in the neatest manner. The best price for old copper, brass, and pewter.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who understands taking care of horses, and can drive a chariot. Such a person, who can be well recommended for his sobriety and honesty, may hear of a place by applying to the printer.

TO be SOLD, an assortment of several colours of very good SEWING SILKS at ten shillings an ounce, by Jonn Reedle, tailor, in Arch street, opposite Chancery-lane.

ADVERTISEMENTS OMITTED shall have a good place in next paper.

WAS STOLEN out of the shop of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, A SILVER MILK URN, of an oval form, with a lid and spout, weighed about nine ounces, and engraved with a cypher MR, made in England. Whoever will give information thereof, so that it may be had again, shall have three Pounds reward, or if cut to pieces, four Dollars for the silver.

THOMAS SHIELDS.

Philad. Sept. 12, 1776.

Philadelphia Sept. 12, 1776.

To the Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties this Notice is given.

THEIR proportion of SALT will be delivered out on Tuesday morning next, between the hours of eight and one o'clock. Those who neglect to attend will be precluded any farther dividend. As great inconveniency has arisen at distributions of this kind, on account of small money, it is expected those who apply will bring small change, and give as little trouble as possible. As it is reported that divers persons of this district have applied for salt in the city, professing themselves inhabitants thereof, therefore it is presumed that those who have thus applied, will not run any risk of being exposed, as they are pretty generally known.

N. B. The place where the Salt will be delivered is nearly opposite Mr. Christian Riffits's in Second-street.

WAS turned loose, from the stable of the subscriber, in Elbow-lane, at the White Horse inn, on Monday morning last, a BAY MARE, low in flesh, about thirteen hands and a half high, lame in the off hind leg, a blaze in her face, snip on her nose, and some saddle spots on her back, seven years old, and paces. Whoever gives information of the mare, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, for bringing her back.

Sept. 12, 1776. JOHN REYNOLDS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at White-clay creek landing, Newcastle county, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth ult. a dark bay, or light brown GELDING, about fifteen hands high, shod before, in good order, has a switch tail, paces a good travel, very easy to the erider, carries middling well, can trot, but seldom does under the saddle, is a very good natured creature, of steady courage, his mane hangs on the off side, not remembered that he has any white about him, but believed his fetlocks are trimmed. Whoever secures the said horse so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward if stolen, and if not stolen the sum of THREE POUNDS, with reasonable charges if brought home. DANIEL BYRNES.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has just opened a large assortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all sizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Saltsellers, Sugardishes, Mustard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has also a quantity of Muscovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1776. [Num 258.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, by ROBERT BELL, next door to St. Paul's church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price one dollar and an half)

THE ART OF WAR.

CONTAINING,

I. The duties of all military officers in actual ſervice; including neceſſary inſtructions, in many capital matters, by the knowledge of which a man may ſoon become an ornament to the profeſſion of arms. By Monſieur De Lamont, Town-Major of Toulon.

II. The duties of ſoldiers in general; including neceſſary inſtructions, in many capital matters, by remaining ignorant of which a man, who pretends to be a ſoldier, will be every day in danger of bringing diſgrace upon himſelf, and material injury to the cauſe of his country.

III. The rules and practice of the greateſt Generals, in the manœuvres of encamping, marching, order of battle, fighting, attacking, and defending ſtrong places, with the manner of ſurpriſing towns, quarters, and armies, exhibiting what is moſt requiſite to be known by all who enter into the military ſervice.

By the CHEVALIER DE LA VALIERE.

MEMORANDUM.

The duties of military officers were written by Monſieur De Lamont, Town-Major of Toulon, a poſt of great truſt, and which requires much experience to recommend a man to it. This experience he gained by ſerving in the army for twenty-three warm campaigns, and during that time was perſonally engaged in many of the moſt conſiderable ſieges and battles. Thus did he riſe to that degree of knowledge in military affairs, which is ſufficiently teſtified by this ſmall but valuable work. All his inſtructions are ſo regular, and ſo juſt, that they in a manner make a ſoldier of the man that never ſaw a camp, and leads him, that deſires to follow that courſe of life, ſo fully into the art of war, that a young officer has nothing to do when he comes into the field but only to put in practice that theory, which he has already conceived, concerning all the operations, belonging to the ſeveral poſts, in an active and courageous army. The ſecond and third parts of this work were compoſed by Gen. La Viliere, and another French officer of great valour and experience in the art of war.

*** Alſo a variety of GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS.

...ately publiſhed, and now ſelling, by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet (Price one dollar and a half, in neat binding)

THE PALLADIUM of CONSCIENCE, or the foundation of religious liberty diſplayed, aſſerted, and eſtabliſhed, agreeable to its true and genuine principles, above the reach of all *petty* tyrants, who attempt to LORD it over the human mind. Containing Furneaux's letters to Blackſtone—Prieſtley's remarks on Blackſtone—Blackſtone's reply to Prieſtley—And Blackſtone's caſe of the Middleſex election; with ſome other curious tracts, worthy of high rank in every gentleman's literary repoſitory. Being a neceſſary companion for every lover of religious liberty. And an intereſting APPENDIX to Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 30.

BY Mr. William Harriſon, in nine days from Fort-Pitt, we have advice, that Capt. John Hingſton, with a number of ſettlers, arrived from Licking creek, near the Kentucky, the very day he left home. Captain Hingſton gave the following account, that one James Cooper, and another perſon, a Dutchman, being on their way to a buffalo lick, were fired upon by a couple of Indians, who ſhot down Cooper, and frightened the Dutchman's horſe ſo that he flung him. His foot hanging in the ſtirrup, one of the Indians made up to him, to tomhawk him; but, although in that diſadvantageous ſituation, he found means to aim his gun ſo well (which he never quitted) as to ſhoot the ſavage dead on the ſpot, and, ſeeing the other Indian making up to him, he diſengaged himſelf from his own horſe, mounted Cooper's, and got clear off to the inhabitants. Upon his arrival, many of the Kentucky ſettlers immediately went about forting themſelves at Boonſborough and Harwood's town; and numbers agreeed to come into the neighbourhood of Fort-Pitt, with Capt. Hingſton.—Mr. Harriſon likewiſe informs, that Mr. Jacob Hite, who lately removed from Berkeley county to the neighbourhood of the Cherokee country, with his family and a large parcel of Negroes, was murdered at his own houſe by thoſe ſavages, with moſt of his ſlaves, and his wife and children carried off priſoners; his ſon, who was in the Cherokee country, was likewiſe murdered. The Shawaneſe, Delawares, and Mingoes, had not met our commiſſioners, although two expreſſes had been ſent to them for that purpoſe, and returned without any anſwer. A third expreſs was ſent off, but had not returned.

Extracts of letters found concealed on board the ſloop Jane and Elizabeth, in which went paſſengers, Hanſon, Evans, &c.

"Should you receive no letters from any of Col. Corbin's family, you muſt not impute it to want of regard or reſpect. They are all afraid to write, even to their brothers. It is impoſſible to tell you how much they are perſecuted and afflicted. Your old ſhipmate is baniſhed, and confined to a Negro quarter, where he is in want of every neceſſary of life. His friends dare not go to ſee him, or even write to him. His poor father is under the greateſt affliction, and his lady in a ſituation illy able to bear a ſeparation from him. Oh, my friend, my own misfortunes ſeem loſt, for a moment, in thoſe of others! I know what it is to part with you, and I imagine every body muſt ſuffer what I do on the like occaſion. Surely we feel as much, and often more, for others than we do for ourſelves. One thing, however, every body but myſelf can hope for a return of their happineſs—mine is gone for ever; and when I ſee them all happy around me once more, then again I ſhall have leiſure to lament my own misfortunes. When Mr. Corbin took his trial, he made his defence exceedingly ſpirited and clever; and had it been ſpoke before ſenſible or good men, it muſt have done honour to him, but I am ſorry to ſay there are few ſuch among my countrymen; and our Convention does not particularly abound with them, conſiſting chiefly of the loweſt claſs of people. The provincials depend on their numbers, and on the mean opinion the Engliſh en-

tertain of their proweſs, which they are in hopes will lull them into ſecurity, and by that means they will gain the victory. They are, beſides, in great expectations of the French joining them. The deſtruction of Norfolk was partly owing to the party rage that ſo long ſubſiſted among thom (the Whigs, Sampſon like, deſtroyed themſelves with their enemies) and partly to an unfortunate manœuvre of L. D———re.

"Baniſhment and confiſcation are now become common, and your family ſeem marked out for their vengeance. J. T. C. is now under ſentence of baniſhment for only two unlucky words, *ſat verbum*, in a letter wrote ſeven months before. The Hon. Mr. W. was ſeized by a party of two hundred men, and his confidential papers taken from him and expoſed, only for writing a letter to Mr. J. G———s, giving his reaſon for not attending L. D——re. C. N——n is alſo baniſhed to the back counties. I could tell you many *horrid tales*, but fear I have ſaid *too much*.

"All her (i. e. your ſiſter's) amuſements are at an end; her books, her ſhells, and her paints, are thrown by as uſeleſs things, and her ſpinning wheel employs the chief of her time. Nothing but melancholy reigns in that once peaceful and happy family. Even you yourſelf, if you were there, notwithſtanding your natural cheerfulneſs, would forget to ſing or whiſtle any other than a pſalm tune. Their neareſt relations have forſaken them, either through fear or the want of affection, and it is from ſtrangers they muſt hope for and claim protection. The gentlemen that are indebted to your father have not honor nor generoſity enough to pay even the intereſt of what they owe, and by that means they cannot get common neceſſaries. Indeed they are every way diſtreſſed, and there is no family in the country more to be pitied than they are. It may truly be ſaid, they live in as much dread and fear as the Turkiſh Spy did at Paris."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.

Since the retreat of our army from Long-iſland, the enemy have extended themſelves a conſiderable length on the ſhore bordering the Sound, and on Tueſday a large number of them landed on Blackwell's-iſland, about three miles from this city, but the ſhot from our batteries ſoon made them recroſs the river. On Wedneſday a ſhip from the fleet (ſuppoſed to be a frigate) paſſed between Governor's-iſland and Red-Hook, and that night got up the Sound abreaſt of the iſland the enemy had been drove from; when, under cover of her guns, they the next day again came over to it in large bodies. —This brought on a briſk cannonade for near two hours, in which the ſhip ſuſtained ſo great damage in her hull, &c. as obliged her to move cloſe in with the Long-iſland ſhore, for ſhelter from our ſhot and bombs. At the ſame time of attack, a firing alſo began from the enemies batteries on Long-iſland oppoſite the city, which was returned with ſuch ſpirit, by our people, in their fortreſſes at and about the ſhip-yards, that they gave us little or no annoyance ſince from that quarter.

Several men of war now lie within gun ſhot of our main battery, and the greateſt part of the fleet behind Governor's-iſland, though they have lately had very favorable winds to come up to the city; which gives us reaſon to think they mean not to attack it by water, till they know the ſucceſs of their forces in attempting to land on this iſland.

Thurſday a barge was ſeen in the Eaſt river, ſounding the channel, where it is obſtructed by ſcuttled veſſels, but ſoon made off, as it is ſuppoſed ſhe obſerved our people, at the main fort, preparing to give her a ſuitable ſalutation.

Wedneſday a flag came from the fleet with a return of thoſe officers that were made priſoners in the late attack on Long Iſland; who, we hear, are treated with civility by the Britiſh officers.

Saturday night our guard boats, for obſerving the motions of the fleet, fell in with thoſe of the enemy, when a ſmart attack began and laſted for ſome time, but the latter, being reinforced with ſeveral tenders, obliged ours to return to their ſtation.

On Sunday morning a cannonade again commenced, ſuppoſed to be from our people oppoſing ſome new manœuvres of the enemy up the Sound.

In CONGRESS, Auguſt 30, 1776.

Reſolved, That the communication of intelligence, with frequency and deſpatch from one part to another of this extenſive continent, is eſſentially requiſite to its ſafety; that therefore there be employed, on the ſeveral poſt roads, a rider for every twenty-five or thirty miles, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to proceed to his ſtage three times in every week, ſetting out immediately on receipt of the mail, and travelling with the ſame by night and by day, without ſtopping, until he ſhall have delivered it to the next rider, and that every Poſtmaſter General be deſired either by the uſe of way bills, or by ſuch other means as he ſhall find moſt efficacious to prevent delays in the riders, or to diſcover where they happen, that ſuch dilatory riders may be diſcharged.

And as it is requiſite that the Deputy Poſt-Maſters ſhould attend with punctuality at their ſeveral offices, for the receipt and delivery of letters,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies and Conventions of theſe ſtates, to conſider how far it may be conſiſtent with the policy and good of their reſpective ſtates, to excuſe ſuch Deputy Poſt-Maſters from thoſe public duties which may call them from attendance at their offices, and to proceed therein as to their wiſdom ſhall ſeem beſt.

(Copy) Extract from the minutes.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In conſequence of the foregoing Reſolution of Congreſs, "for the more frequent ſpeedy communication of intelligence," &c. William Goddard, Eſq; Surveyor of the General Poſt Office, arrived here on Saturday morning laſt, on his way through the Northern ſtates, in order to carry into immediate execution that neceſſary and important buſineſs.

We hear that the Deputy Poſt-Maſter of this city hath received orders to remove his office immediately from Dobbs's-ferry to Head-Quarters; ſo that the obſtruction that correſpondence hath lately met with, will now, in a great meaſure, be removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

Laſt Monday the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, Eſquires, Members of the Honorable Congreſs, ſet off for New York, in order, it is ſaid, to confer with Lord Howe, upon the ſubject of ſundry propoſitions ſent by his Lordſhip to the Congreſs by General Sullivan. On Thurſday night following Mr. Rutledge returned to this city, and the next day Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams arrived. It is ſaid his Lordſhip's propoſals for peace were a mere nineſſe, as he acknowledged he had no other power than what is mentioned in the act of parliament. The particulars of the conference, we hear, Congreſs will lay before the public.

Letters, received lately from France, ſay that their harveſt was likely to turn out very indifferent.

DEATHS.—In Virginia, at Hamden-Sidney academy, Mr. Samuel Hackley of Culpeper county—In New York, Mr. Francis Marſchalk, of that city.

☞ The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

An ORDINANCE for punishing persons guilty of certain offences therein mentioned against the United American States.

WHEREAS evil disposed persons may, by speaking or writing, endeavor to influence the minds of weak or unwary persons, and thereby impede the present virtuous opposition made by the Free, Independant, and United States of America, against the wicked and tyrannic measures pursued by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain, for the prevention thereof,

Be it ordained and declared by the Representatives of the freemen of the state of Pennsylvania in General Convention met, That if any person or persons within this state shall, by advisedly speaking or writing, obstruct or oppose, or endeavor so to do, the measures carrying on by the United States of America, for the defence and support of the freedom and independance of the said states, such person or persons, on complaint and proof made on oath or affirmation before any Justice of the Peace of the city or county where the offence shall be committed, shall be held to give security for his or their good behavior, in such sum or sums of money as the said Justice may think necessary; and, in default of giving such security, shall be committed to the common jail of the said city or county respectively, by the said Justice, there to remain until he or they shall give such security, or be otherwise legally discharged. And if the said Justice shall, on the evidence given, judge that such offender is too dangerous, unfriendly, or inimical to the American cause to be admitted to bail, then, and in such case, he may and shall associate to himself two other Justices of the Peace of the said city or county respectively; and if they, or any two of them, shall judge in like manner, they may, by warrant under their hands and seals, commit such persons to the common jail of the city or county respectively, for such time, as they shall deem proper, not exceeding the duration of the present war with Great Britain.

And be it farther ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall think him or themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the said Justice or Justices, he or they may appeal to the Council of Safety for this state, who shall, without delay, determine the same; and may confirm, nullify, suspend, alter, or mitigate the judgment of the said Justice or Justices.

And be it farther ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That this ordinance shall continue in force until the end of the first session of the future legislature of this state, or until altered or repealed by the same, or by this Convention.

Passed in Convention, Sept. 12, 1776,

And signed by their order,

GEORGE ROSS, Vice-President.

Attest. JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

An ORDINANCE to compel DEBTORS, in certain cases, to give SECURITY to their CREDITORS.

WHEREAS at this time, when the COURTS of JUSTICE in this state are shut, it is absolutely necessary that honest CREDITORS should be made secure, when it shall appear that otherwise they might, by dishonest DEBTORS taking advantage of the times, run the risk of losing their just debts.

Be it therefore ordained and declared by the Representatives of the Freemen of the state of Pennsylvania, in General Convention met, That where complaint by oath or affirmation, by the complainant or some person for him, shall be made to any one Justice of the Peace for this state, that any person or persons, residing within the city or county where such Justice hath jurisdiction, is justly indebted to the complainant in any sum not exceeding FIVE POUNDS, and that such DEBTOR is about to depart this state, with design to defraud his CREDITORS, as is believed; and that such DEBTOR, being of sufficient ability, in the judgment of the said Justice, on full examination had, refuses to pay, or give reasonable security in the nature of special bail for the same, to abide the judgment of such person or persons as shall hereafter be impowered to judge and determine the matter in controversy, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice to issue either a summons or capias, as the case may require, directed to the proper constable, requiring him to cause the defendant to come before such Justice, and the said Justice shall order the said defendant to give such reasonable bail as the nature of the case may require, and if such defendant shall neglect or refuse to give such bail, then the said Justice is hereby impowered to commit such defendant to the jail of the said city or county, and the keeper thereof is hereby required there to keep him safely, until he shall give such bail, or be otherwise lawfully discharged: And if any such person or persons shall be indebted to any one or more person or persons in a sum exceeding FIVE POUNDS, then on the like complaint, on oath or affirmation being made to two Justices of the city or proper county, they shall proceed in manner as before mentioned and directed in cases not exceeding FIVE POUNDS.

Passed in Convention, September 13, 1776.

And signed by their order,

JAMES POTTER, Vice President, pro. tem.

Attest. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Bureau de la Guerre, le 14 Septembre, 1776.

De par l'Honorable le Congrés, il est ordonné, a tous les officiers et autre François, employez au service des etats de l'Amerique, de se rendre sans delay a leur postes.

RICHARD PETERS, Sec. de la Guerre.

War Office, Sept. 14, 1776.

Congress having directed that the Board of War order all the French officers, who have received commissions in the service of the States, to repair immediately to their places of destination, the said officers are hereby required to repair to their posts without delay.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Amboy, September 5, 1776.

The first and third divisions of artillery of the Philadelphia Associators having served with cheerfulness and alacrity at this post, and otherwise discharged their duty as good soldiers, from the time of the first march of the troops from Philadelphia, are hereby regularly discharged from their present station at Amboy, and to return to their families, with my hearty thanks in behalf of the public.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Brig. Gen.

To Samuel Mifflin, Esq; Colonel of the train of artillery at Philadelphia.

COXE, FURMAN, and COXE have for sale a small assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. lutestrings, brocades, satins, Genoa velvets; blond, Mecklin, minionet, and Buffels laces; velvet and silk ribbons, bombazeens, shalloons, crapes; cotton and Marseilles; counterpanes, carpets, India damasks; deathhead, basket, metal, and spangled buttons, black cloths, knee garters, muslins, Lee troes, silk ferrets, childrens thread and worsted hose. Also bohea tea, coffee, indigo, superfine starch in casks, rheubarb, Keyser's pills, warranted genuine, and about two thousand bushels of Jersey wheat.

STORES to be let fit to receive all kinds of goods.

VENDUE at WILLIAM ADCOCK's, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at one o'clock each day, the upper end of Second-street, where will be exposed to sale a great variety of goods suitable to the season, viz. Best superfine coating, spotted velvets, silk breeches pieces, Hancock and Washington handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other printed handkerchiefs, printed jacket patterns, corded dimities, a large quantity of stripes and checks, allopeens, bombazeens, silk and worsted gloves and mits, a large quantity of mens fine cotton stockings, womens ditto, best polished steel razors, with a great variety of other goods too tedious for an advertisement.

TO be SOLD, a young NEGRO WENCH, with a child at her breast, three months old. She has had the smallpox, and is a good servant. For particulars inquire of the printer. Sept. 14, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, a likely English SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to serve. She is sober and honest. Inquire of the printer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have been pleased to intrust the subscriber with linen to be bleached at Germantown, not to pay any money for bleaching their goods, to any pretended partner whatsoever, as they will have to pay the same over again to

Germantown, Sept. 13, 1776. JACOB COLEMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1776.

WAS LOST, on the ninth instant, on Lancaster road, between Mr. Kinkle's and the Black Horse, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a brass lock. It shews it has been gilt, the owners name wrote in large letters in the inside, Frederick Deitz, a blank book sewed in, several papers, with a pass and about forty shillings in money. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to either of the abovementioned taverns, or to Frederick Deitz, in Water-street, Philadelphia, shall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward.

TO be SOLD, on reasonable terms, six thousand acres of PATENTED LAND, in the counties of Northumberland, Bedford, and Westmoreland. It is very rich land, well watered, has a large proportion of low bottom, easy to be cleared for meadow, and in the neighbourhood of mills and several settlements. Inquire of Lewis Weiss.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant man named WILLIAM MANLY, by trade a house carpenter, five feet three or four inches high, well set, round shouldered, brown short curly hair, fond of drink, and very talkative. He had on and took with him, a brown coat, satin jacket, buckskin breeches, striped trousers, and sundry other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward. HUGH ROBERTS.

A COMMODIOUS STABLE.

THE subscriber informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a very commodious STABLE back of the New City Tavern, adjoining Mr. George Way's, coachmaker, where he will take in horses for a night, or longer, as it may suit gentlemen to stay in town. He has good saddle horses, and horses and chairs, to let; and trims horses in the most genteel manner. Whoever shall please to employ him, may depend upon his utmost endeavors to give satisfaction. JOHN GRANGER.

Just published, price one shilling and threepence, and to be sold by Samuel Dellap, at his book-shop in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, three doors above Strawberry-alley,

CIVIL PRUDENCE recommended to the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, dedicated to the most excellent patriot Common Sense, defender of the natural rights and liberties of mankind. At said Dellap's shop will be given ready money, and the highest price, for clean Linen Rags and old Brass Kettles. Where may be had writing and wrapping paper, pocket books, and a variety of entertaining books, wholesale and retail.

TO be SOLD by JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-street, near the Courthouse, West-India and Country RUM, a parcel of Race Ginger, a few Cases of sweet Oil, and Packages of Glass Ware sorted.

CAME to the stable of the subscriber on the twenty-first of this instant, a small GREY HORSE with a saddle. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again. ELIJAH WEED.

Philad. August 28, 1776. *

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-house, Jamaica SPIRIT, West-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muscovado SUGAR, and some DRY GOODS.

A Few hogsheads of very good GENEVA to be sold by Adam Zantzinger in Market-street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. *

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1776.

To the Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties this Notice is given.

THEIR proportion of SALT will be delivered out on Tuesday morning next, between the hours of eight and one o'clock. Those who neglect to attend will be precluded any farther dividend. As great inconveniency has arisen at distributions of this kind, on account of small money, it is expected those who apply will bring small change, and give as little trouble as possible. As it is reported that divers persons of this district have applied for salt in the city, professing themselves inhabitants thereof, therefore it is presumed that those who have thus applied, will not run any risk of being exposed, as they are pretty generally known.

N. B. The place where the Salt will be delivered is nearly opposite Mr. Christian Riffits's in Second-street.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, bricklayer, living in Sixth-street, the 23d of July, an indented servant girl named MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, about seventeen years of age, tall and lusty, something of an Indian look, and has very short thin brown hair. She had on when she went away, a small figured calico short gown, a striped linsey petticoat, no shoes or bonnet, but she has been seen since with a large flowered purple and white short gown, a brown cambiet petticoat, and a black bonnet. She served part of her time with George Bakeoven, on Germantown road. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. FREDERICK WALTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-street, near the London Coffee-House.

ſhip then entered into a diſcourſe of conſiderable length, which contained no explicit propoſition of peace except one, viz. that the colonies ſhould return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. The reſt conſiſted principally of aſſurances that there was an exceeding good diſpoſition in the King and his Miniſters to make that government eaſy to us; with intimations that in caſe of our ſubmiſſion they would cauſe the offenſive acts of Parliament to be reviſed, and the inſtructions to Governors to be reconſidered, that ſo if any juſt cauſes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the inſtructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

"We gave it as our opinion to his Lordſhip, that a return to the domination of Great-Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and anſwered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had ſhown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the laſt act of Parliament, which denounced war againſt us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independance. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now conſidered themſelves as Independant States, and were ſettling or had ſettled their governments accordingly; ſo that it was not in the power of the Congreſs to agree for them that they ſhould return to their former dependant ſtate. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingneſs to enter into a treaty with Britain that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his Lordſhip had at preſent no power to treat with them as independant ſtates, he might, if there was the ſame good diſpoſition in Britain, much ſooner obtain freſh powers from thence for that purpoſe, than powers could be obtained by Congreſs from the ſeveral colonies, to conſent to a ſubmiſſion. His Lordſhip then, ſaying that he was ſorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee, that his Lordſhip's commiſſion contained any other authority of importance than what is expreſſed in the act of Parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with ſuch exceptions as the Commiſſioners ſhall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the King's peace, upon ſubmiſſion. For as to the power of inquiring into the ſtate of America, which his Lordſhip mentioned to us, and of conferring and conſulting with any perſons the Commiſſioners might think proper, and repreſenting the reſult of ſuch converſations to the Miniſtry, who (provided the colonies would ſubject themſelves) might after all, or might not, at their pleaſure, make any alterations in the former inſtructions to Governors, or propoſe in Parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of ſuch a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had ſhe ſtill continued in her ſtate of dependance."

INDIAN CORN to be ſold by Blair M'Clenachan.

A LARGE ſerviceable CARRIAGE HORSE, ſeven years old next ſpring, to be SOLD. For farther particulars apply to JOHN HALES, at whoſe ſtables, in Lombard-ſtreet, ſaid horſe may be ſeen.

TO be SOLD, the time of a ſtrong, healthy Dutch SERVANT LAD, who has three years and eight months to ſerve. He underſtdands farming and driving a team. Inquire of the printer.

A LIKELY healthy ENGLISH ſervant GIRL to be ſold, who has two years and nine months to ſerve, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. Inquire of the printer.

LOST laſt night in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a large RED WORSTED POCKET BOOK, having ſome money in it, and a good many papers and letters of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found it may have half the money, and no queſtions aſked, by leaving the book and papers with the printer hereof.

A TRADESMAN, who is out of employ, would be glad to ſerve a gentleman, in the capacity he may be thought moſt capable of, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the printer.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

LOST laſt evening, at the piazza of the Coffee-houſe in this city, an ETWEE MOROCCO CASE, containing ſix or ſeven Continental Bills, with ſeveral receipts and other papers of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. It is requeſted that the caſe and papers may be delivered in at the Coffee-houſe, about which no queſtions ſhall be aſked, and the above reward given.

N. B. A ſet of bills, on South-Carolina, to be ſold.

Philad. Sept. 17.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

LOST about a week ago, at William Cooper's ferry, an Eaſt-India CANE. It has a black head, with a white ſpot on one ſide of it, and a braſs ferril a little bent. Whoever delivers it to the printer, ſhall have the above reward.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WAS LOST, the twelfth inſtant, in or near this city, a RED LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing one Continental bill of three Dollars, two Evening Poſts, one of them blue, the other white, and other money unknown. Whoever has found the ſame, and returns it to the printer, ſhall have the above reward.

TO be SOLD, at Mr. FRANCIS NELSON's, oppoſite the Bull's Head, Strawberry-alley, GUN STOCKS well ſeaſoned, by the large or ſmall quantity.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has juſt opened a large aſſortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all ſizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Salt-ſellers, Sugardiſhes, Muſtard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo a quantity of Muſcovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who underſtands taking care of horſes, and can drive a chariot. Such a perſon, who can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty, may hear of a place by applying to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

The Honorable Continental Congreſs have promoted the Colonels Gadſden and Moultrie, of South Carolina, and Col. M'Intoſh, of Georgia, to the rank of Brigadiers General.

The following paragraphs are taken from a London paper of May 18, which the printer was this day favored with.

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Hawke and his ſon attended the levy yeſterday at St. James's, for the firſt time theſe four years, and had the honor to kiſs the King's hand. His Lordſhip afterwards aſſiſted at the Privy Council.

The following is tranſmitted to us from a gentleman of veracity.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

"A very ſharp action has happened off the half moon battery here between four Spaniſh men of war and frigates, and about twelve ſail of the Emperor of Morocco's cruizers, which laſted about two hours, when four of the latter were ſunk, and their crews periſhed; the others were taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Cadiz.

"P. S. Admiral Mann ſent two of his ſquadron to inform the Commander of the Spaniſh ſquadron, that it was contrary to the rules and articles of war, to engage or take any ſhip or veſſel whatever under a neutral garriſon, and to inſiſt on the Moors being releaſed. The Spaniard, however, would not releaſe his prizes; and, on the Engliſh men of war perſiſting in their demands, fired into them, when an engagement began and ſeveral broadſides were exchanged; but the Spaniards being ſuperior in numbers and force, the two ſhips belonging to the Admiral were obliged to ſheer off, and return into this bay."

The court of Madrid inſiſts that the court of Liſbon ſhall give complete ſatisfaction for the hoſtilities which the Portugueſe have committed, and ſtill continue to commit againſt the Spaniſh nation in America. It is aſſured, that the duration of the peace between the two powers depends entirely on the anſwer a courier is to bring from his Moſt Faithful Majeſty. In the mean time a great quantity of warlike ſtores is ſending towards the frontiers of Portugal, where they are making the neceſſary preparations, in caſe of a rupture.

In CONGRESS, September 14, 1776.

Reſolved, That all Continental troops and militia going home from ſervice, reſtore all Continental arms and other property, and alſo all ammunition remaining in their poſſeſſion at the time of their being about to return; their pay to be withheld unleſs they produce certificates from the Commiſſary of ſtores, or Quarter-Maſter General, or their Deputies in the department where ſuch Continental troops or militia ſhall ſerve. And if any Continental property or ammunition be carried away by the militia before this reſolve, ſtoppages to be made from ſuch as have not received their pay, and that meaſures be taken with thoſe who have been paid by the Council of Safety or Legiſlatures of each ſtate, for the reſtoration of ſuch Continental property and ammunition.

By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named THOMAS EVANS, a Welſhman, by trade a blackſmith, about fifty years of age, with a remarkable Roman noſe. He had on, when he went away, a ſuit of brown clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have ONE PENNY reward. BRYAN FLYN, at Samuel Cooper's ferry.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE on Wedneſday the 25th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling houſe of ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, deceaſed, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, amongſt which are ſeveral feather beds, with bedſteads, curtains, and bedclothes. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale, a young healthy Negro man, and the time of a Dutch ſervant lad, both blackſmiths by trade; alſo a good riding chair, a cart, a large new fiſhing ſeine, a hogſhead of rum, a quantity of old ſpirit, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Executors; and thoſe who have accounts againſt it, are deſired to bring them in regularly atteſted, that they may be paid by

ROBERT KNOX,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

As William Alexander, the ſon, and William Bunn, the ſon in law, of Alexander Alexander, have not been heard of by the family, for ſome conſiderable time paſt, it is requeſted, of any perſon or perſons, who may know where they, or either of them are, or whether living or not, that they would give information thereof to ſome of the family, or the executors above named, which will be thankfully acknowledged—There is ſomething conſiderable left to William Alexander, by his father's will.

A part of Petty's-Iſland to be let, inquire of LEWIS GRANT, copperſmith, in Front-ſtreet.

VENDUE at WILLIAM ADCOCK's, TOMORROW, at one o'clock, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, where will be expoſed to ſale a great variety of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, viz. Beſt ſuperfine coating, ſpotted velvets, ſilk breeches pieces, Hancock and Waſhington handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other printed handkerchiefs, printed jacket patterns, corded dimities, a large quantity of ſtripes and checks, allopeens, bombazeens, ſilk and worſted gloves and mits, a large quantity of mens fine cotton ſtockings, womens ditto, beſt poliſhed ſteel razors, with a great variety of other goods too tedious for an advertiſement.

JAMES CRUMBIE, Staymaker from Edinburgh, now living in Cheſnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he ſtill continues to make ſtays as completely good and neat as can be had in Great-Britain or America; and that he has got a conſiderable ſtock of the beſt white ticken, tabby, ruſſel, and calimanco. He alſo takes this method of returning thanks to thoſe who have already favored him with their cuſtom, and will endeavor, by his care in the choice of materials, good workmanſhip, and diligent attention to all particular commands, to merit their approbation and farther encouragement.

ANY perſon who chooſes to be concerned in the taking up vacant or new diſcovered lands, may hear of very advantageous terms, by applying to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

ſhewed great zeal and patience under very ſevere duty and uncommon vigilance, indiſpenſable in a place liable to be ſtormed, beſides great labor neceſſary to render ſuch attempts leſs practicable.

Notwithſtanding the inclement ſeaſon they preſerved good health, and their ſpirits increaſed every day. A copy of my letter to General Howe will inform your Lordſhip of our ſituation to the defeat of the rebels upon the 31ſt of Dec.

For three months after they continued their operations to the preventing all ſupplies from coming to town, and in burning our ſuburbs and ſhipping; the latter have almoſt all eſcaped, but the greateſt part of the ſuburbs of St. Roque and St. John have been burnt; the remainder was brought into town for fuel, which was much wanted.

The beginning of February the rebels again attempted to enter into a correſpondence by a flag of truce, I ſuppoſe, by a permiſſion granted for the priſoners baggage to enter the town; but as they were told immediately to withdraw, unleſs they came to implore the King's mercy, they have not ſince returned.

March the 25th, the advance guard of a party, raiſed by Mr. Beaujeau to relieve the town, was defeated; the reſt diſperſed. The 31ſt it was diſcovered that the rebel priſoners had formed a plot to eſcape, to ſeize the guard at St. John's gate, and let in Mr. Arnold, which was effectually diſappointed.

The 4th of April the rebels opened a battery of four guns and one howitzer, from the oppoſite ſide of the river St. Lawrence, and the 22d another of two guns on the river St. Charles: Theſe were alſo intended to burn the town and ſhipping. From botht heſe they fired red hot balls. The 23d they attempted throwing ſome ſhells into the town from a battery on the heights oppoſite to port St. Louis: All theſe batteries were much damaged by our artillery.

May the 3d, about ten at night, a fire ſhip attempted to run into the Col-de-Sac, where the greateſt part of our ſhipping were laid up, but this alſo proved abortive, and ſhe burned to the water's edge, without doing us the leaſt injury. It is ſuppoſed they intended a general aſſault, had they ſucceeded in ſetting fire to the ſhips and Lower town. I cannot conclude this letter without doing juſtice to Lieut. Colonel M'Lean, who has been indefatigably zealous in the King's ſervice, and to his regiment, wherein he has collected a number of experienced good officers, who have been very uſeful. Col. Hamilton (Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Lizard) who commanded the battalion of ſeamen, his officers and men, diſcharged their duty with great alacrity and ſpirit. The ſame thing muſt be acknowledged of the maſters, inferior officers, and ſeamen, belonging to his Majeſty's tranſports and merchantmen detained here laſt fall; only one ſeaman deſerted the whole time. The militia, Britiſh and Canadian, behaved with a hardineſs and reſolution that could hardly have been expected from men unuſed to arms. Judges and other officers of government, as well as merchants, cheerfully ſubmitted to every inconvenience to preſerve the town; the whole indeed, upon the occaſion, ſhewed a ſpirit and perſeverance that do them great honor.

The 47th [Carleton's] from Halifax, and the greateſt part of the 29th [Evelyn's] are ſince arrived.

Major Caldwell, who commanded the Britiſh militia all winter, as Lieutenant Col. Commandant, and is bearer of theſe deſpatches to your Lordſhip, has proved himſelf a faithful ſubject of his Majeſty, and an active diligent officer. He and indeed almoſt every loyal ſubject are very conſiderable ſufferers by the preſent hoſtile invaſion. I am, &c.

GUY CARLETON.

WHITEHALL, June 24. The following letter, from Gen. Carleton to Lord George Germaine, was this morning received by Lieut. Fooks, of his Majeſty's ſhip Lizard, arrived from Quebec in the Hope tranſport.

On board the Maria, oppoſite St. Ann's, May 25, 1776.

My Lord,

I have this moment received an account from Capt. Foſter, that he, with a detachment of the 8th regiment, ſome Canadians and a number of Indians, had taken, the 19th inſtant, a fort at the Cedars, two pieces of cannon, and 390 rebels priſoners at diſcretion. The day following a party of 120 rebels croſſed from the iſland of Montreal to Kinchin; thoſe were attacked by Meſſ. Lorimer and Mongtiny, defeated and taken.

The ſmall force that is already arrived is drawing nearer to the rebels, to ſee if any aſſiſtance can be given to the King's good ſubjects above, who have began rather ſooner than I could have wiſhed. The rebels are ſtill numerous in the province, and talk of large reinforcements.

I am, &c. GUY CARLTON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſhop, in Fifth-ſtreet, on the 15th inſtant, a DAY BOOK, with ſundry accounts of ſmith-work to a conſiderable amount. Four leaves were tore out, and left on the ſhop floor. Any perſon that will produce the thief and book, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his property, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the book, without any queſtions being aſked. As the accounts in the ſaid book can be of no uſe to any but the owner, and an inconceiveable loſs to him, it is hoped it will be returned.

Sept. 19. DANIEL EVANS, blackſmith.

WANTED immediately, a ſmart lively NEGRO LAD about ten, twelve, or fourteen years of age, who is inclinable to be ingenious, and whoſe diſpoſition and character is good. Any perſon having one to diſpoſe of that anſwers the above deſcription (no other will ſuit) may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer hereof.

TO be SOLD, a SLOOP of about ſeventy tons, now on the ſtocks in Rhode-Iſland. She is well calculated for ſailing, is made of the beſt timber, &c. and will be diſpoſed of at a very reaſonable rate. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may hear of the owner by inquiring of Mr. William Milnor, at the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet.

LOST, a large well finiſhed HANGER, with Belt and Chains complete, ſuppoſed to have been taken out of the front parlour of Captain Francis Wade's houſe in Fourth-ſtreet. Should a ſuſpicious perſon offer a hanger for ſale, it is hoped thoſe to whom it may be offered will examine into his right.

Alſo loſt a CARIAGE WHIP, with a ſilver head, of this country make, half worn, marked with the letters RH in a large cypher; the owner is confident of having left it at ſome houſe in this city, but has forgot where. If it be in poſſeſſion of any perſon who may ſee this advertiſement, he will pleaſe to ſend it to the ſubſcriber, who will pay a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS for the hanger, belt, &c. if delivered to him, and the farther ſum of THIRTY SHILLINGS for the diſcovery of the thief.

Philad. Sept. 19. FRANCIS WADE.

Juſt publiſhed, printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, printer and bookſeller, Front ſtreet, price three Dollars,

L'INGENIEUR de CAMPAGNE, or FIELD ENGINEER. Written in French by the Chevalier de Clairac, and tranſlated by Major Lewis Nicola. To which is added, by way of appendix, a ſhort Treatiſe on SEA BATTERIES, ſhewing their defects, and an attempt to remedy them. Likewiſe an explanation of all the technical terms uſed in the work. By the Tranſlator. Embelliſhed with forty uſeful quarto copperplates. Price three dollars neatly bound.

Likewiſe ſold by ſaid Aitken, SIX SKETCHES on the HISTORY of MAN. By Henry Home, Lord Kaims.

☞ Good Maccuba Rappee at ten ſhillings per bottle.

TO be SOLD, ſundry Lots of Ground, with Brick Tenements thereon erected, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, near Poole's bridge. For farther particulars inquire of the printer.

Philad. Aug. 27.

OLD MADEIRA WINE, by the quarter caſk or ſmaller quantity, to be ſold by Robert Appleby, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets. At the ſame place may be had Hare's American beſt bottled PORTER, by the groſs or dozen, and SPRUCE BEER by the caſk or dozen.

TO be SOLD, a young NEGRO WENCH, with a child at her breaſt, three months old. She has had the ſmallpox, and is a good ſervant. For particulars inquire of the printer. Sept. 14, 1776.

HAMILTON and SON, TOBACCONISTS, have removed from the corner of Spruce and Water ſtreets, to the houſe belonging to, and lately occupied by Mr. John Wallace, in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors below Market-ſtreet, where they continue to carry on their Scotch ſnuff and tobacco Manufactory in all the ſeveral branches as uſual. They have laid in a large ſtock of the very beſt Virginia leaf tobacco, and are confident of giving the utmoſt ſatisfaction to their former cuſtomers and the public. Orders will be punctually anſwered with all poſſible deſpatch. Their Scotch ſnuff, theſe ſeven years paſt, has given ſufficient proof that the water works, which they ſtill continue to poſſeſs, are of the beſt conſtruction of any hitherto erected. They give caſh for good empty ſnuff bottles.

THE Proprietors of the TRACT of LAND on the Ohio, called Indiana, are hereby notified that, agreeable to their minutes, the meeting of the body is to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 20th day of September next, when it is expected the Proprietors will punctually attend, as matters of great importance will then be laid before them.

Philad. Auguſt 8, 1776.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, the 8th inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant lad named PHILIP BROOKES, about ſeventeen years of age, near five feet high, black hair, and has a hobble in his walk. He had on a homeſpun ſhirt, ſtriped tow trouſers almoſt new, coarſe felt hat almoſt new, homeſpun cloth jacket half worn, and half worn ſhoes with old buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

Sept. 10, 1776. JOHN OGDEN.

TO be SOLD, an aſſortment of ſeveral colours of very good SEWING SILKS at ten ſhillings an ounce, by John Reedle, tailor, in Arch ſtreet, oppoſite Chancery-lane.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſtant, A SILVER MILK URN, of an oval form, with a lid and ſpout, weighed about nine ounces, and engraved with a cypher MR, made in England. Whoever will give information thereof, ſo that it may be had again, ſhall have three Pounds reward, or if cut to pieces, four Dollars for the ſilver.

THOMAS SHIELDS.

Philad. Sept. 12, 1776.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

LOST out of a gentleman's pocket, yeſterday in the afternoon, FIFTEEN HALF SHEETS of CONTINENTAL MONEY, from one to eight Dollars, amounting to five hundred and forty. Whoever brings them to the printer, ſhall have the above reward for their trouble.

Philad. Sept. 12, 1776.

AMERICAN SHEET IRON

MANUFACTURED, in all its various branches, by Murray, Griffiths, and Bullard, in Water-ſtreet, at the corner of Arch-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, where gentlemen of the American army and others may be ſupplied with the following articles, viz. Camp kettles, blazepans, fryingpans, ſtewpans, teakettles, ſauſepans, fiſh kettles, ſtoves and ſtove pipes, bakeovens, aſh buckets, coffee roaſters, dripping pans, and ſundry other articles. Orders expeditiouſly and punctually performed at the ſhorteſt notice, and at the moſt reaſonable price.

N. B. All ſorts of copperwork repaired and tinned in the neateſt manner. The beſt price for old copper, braſs, and pewter.

WAS turned looſe, from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Elbow-lane, at the White Horſe inn, on Monday morning laſt, a BAY MARE, low in fleſh, about thirteen hands and a half high, lame in the off hind leg, a blaze in her face, ſnip on her noſe, and ſome ſaddle ſpots on her back, ſeven years old, and paces. Whoever gives information of the mare, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, for bringing her back.

Sept. 12, 1776. JOHN REYNOLDS.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at White-clay creek landing, Newcaſtle county, on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth ult. a dark bay, or light brown GELDING, about fifteen hands high, ſhod before, in good order, has a ſwitch tail, paces a good travel, very eaſy to the rider, carries middling well, can trot, but ſeldom does under the ſaddle, is a very good natured creature, of ſteady courage, his mane hangs on the off ſide, not remembered that he has any white about him, but believed his fetlocks are trimmed. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward if ſtolen, and if not ſtolen the ſum of THREE POUNDS, with reaſonable charges if brought home.

DANIEL BYRNES.

DOCTOR YELDALL, whose abilities are well known through moſt parts of the United States of America, is to be conſulted at his medicinal ware-houſe three doors above the Bank meeting-houſe, in Front-ſtreet. Thoſe that live in the country, by ſending account of their diſorders, may have advice and medicines. Thoſe in the city, or parts adjacent, may be waited on at their houſes; and on Mondays any poor perſon may be ſupplied gratis.

For the benefit of others I deſire that my caſe may be made public. I was afflicted for a long time with a pain in my arm, during which I applied to ſeveral able phyſicians in the city, but could find no relief; the pain at length took away the uſe of my arm, and I could get no eaſe either day or night. In this condition I deſpaired of relief, but hearing of many cures performed by Doctor Yeldall, I applied to him, who in a ſhort time removed the pain, reſtored the uſe of my arm, and I now follow my buſineſs.

JOSEPH SPENCER, Grocer, in Second-ſtreet.

For the benefit of others be it made public, that I had a large wen growing on my neck for five years, during which I applied to ſeveral ſurgeons, but they all told me I ſhould bleed to death that inſtant it was cut, but hearing that Dr. Yeldall performed a great many of the like, I applied to him, who took it off with very little trouble, and without the loſs of a tea-cup full of blood.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth-town, New-Jerſey.

Sir,—As there are many people that have cancers in their lips, and being deſirous that they may reap the ſame benefit that I have done, I deſire that you may make my caſe public. I was afflicted with a cancer in my lip for three years, during which I applied to many though without effect, until I applied to you, who in leſs than half a minute took out the cancer, and in five days heal'ed up the part ſo as not to be perceived from whence the cancer was took. CHRIST. HUHES.

Bedminſter-townſhip, Bucks County, Pennſylvania.

To Dr. YELDALL, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sir,—For the benefit of others I deſire that you may make my caſe public, that thoſe being impoſed upon and labouring under the ſame complaint may know where to apply for a cure. I was blind for four years, during which I applied to many, but without finding the leaſt benefit. I was ſix weeks under the late famous eye Doctor's hands who took my money, and did me no good; but hearing that you took nothing in hand but where you had a probability of perfecting a cure, I applied to you, who in one minute brought me to ſight, and I can now ſee to read. WILLIAM BELL,

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania.

STOLEN or STRAYED, out of the ſtable of Benjamin Armitage, laſt night, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one white foot, and the other not ſo much white, trots middling, and canters well under the ſaddle, and has been lately trimmed. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS, and for horſe and thief THREE POUNDS.

Sept. 5. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1776.

WHEREAS Barbara, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, on the ſecond inſtant, he therefore deſires ſhe may not be truſted with any goods or value whatſoever on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES REYBURN.

THREEPENCE per pound given, by WILLIAM TRICKET, ſtationer, at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, facing Blackhorſe-alley, and in Water-ſtreet, in the lower part of ſaid houſe, Philadelphia, for the beſt ſort of CLEAN WHITE LINEN RAGS, and ſo in proportion for thoſe of an inferior ſort. The beſt price given for OLD SAILS and ROPES.

ROBERT AITKEN gives THREEPENCE per pound for any quantity of clean LINEN RAGS.

*** Fine MACCUBA RAPPEE (price ten ſhillings per bottle) to be had at his ſtore.

A NEGRO BOY or GIRL about ten or twelve years old. Any perſon having ſuch to bind out, may hear of a good place, by inquiring of the printer.

WAS taken up, about the middle of May laſt, a Brindle Milch COW, nearly all white in the face, her horns turns in towards the top, and eight or nine years old. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to John Roſs in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

BARLEY, and BEER BARRELS wanted by R. HARE and company.

A ROBBERY.

THE ſubſcriber's houſe, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, near the Wyſſahicken road, was broke open in the night of the 24th inſtant, and ſundry articles ſtolen, amongſt which are a new feather bed with a ſtriped linen caſing, a bolſter and pillow, ſome ſheets, a damaſk table cloth, a new ſhirt of homeſpun linen, a ſilver table ſpoon marked HC, a ſmall ſliding ſpy-glaſs in two parts, the outſide mahogany, and the ſlider braſs, a new pewter tankard, a decanter, &c. &c. Whoever can give information of the above articles ſo that the thief may be convicted, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward.

Auguſt 31. ADAM HUBLEY.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS, COPPER and PEWTER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

ANY perſon, who is a PILOT for the coaſts of South-Carolina and Georgia, may be employed to his advantage by applying at the Bar of the Coffee-Houſe, or the printer hereof.

N. B. A complete NAVIGATOR is alſo wanted.

TO BE SOLD, by PELATIAH WEBSTER, in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton-alley, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, pepper, raw ginger, ſpermaceti candles, about one hundred weight of RHUBARB, iron teakettles, thread ſtockings, buckſkin breeches, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIGHT FAMILY WAGGON, convenient for four perſons, and a ſeat for the driver, lined with cloth. Alſo a NEAT CHARIOT, which has been little uſed, and is in good order. Inquire of Michael Conner, coach-maker in Third-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Extract of a letter from Harlem near New-York, Sept. 13.

"A ſoldier of our army, who was taken priſoner and deſerted from the enemy laſt night, informs that he heard an officer ſay that there had been thirteen hundred men buried on both ſides; alſo that every morning, when they counted the priſoners over, he heard them ſay there were ſix hundred of them. Should this be true, they muſt have had one thouſand men killed, He alſo ſays, that by threats and perſuaſions near two hundred of our men had inliſted, and were immediately to be ſent to Halifax; how true this is I cannot ſay."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux (France) June 30, 1776.

"The King of France is actually fitting out a large fleet. Orders arrived here but three days ago, that all poſſeſſors of canvas ſhould immediately make a return of what they have, and not diſpoſe of any until his Majeſty is ſerved. There are alſo arms, cloathing &c. preparing for forty thouſand men. I ſaw new arms putting up for the troops in Hiſpaniola—Whether they mean to attack Portugal, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, is not certain; but wherever they turn their arms, Spain is to act in concert with them, and is preparing for that purpoſe."

Extract of a letter from Harlem, ſeven miles from New-York, dated Sept. 16, 1776.

"Yeſterday was an unlucky day for us—The enemy landed about ten o'clock at Turtle bay, below Hell-gate, under cover of many ſhips of war. The brigade under General Parſons were ſoon obliged to retire from the waterſide, and give ground for the enemy to land. Gen. Mifflin immediately marched from Mount Waſhington, with a thouſand men, to the ground near and below this place, where he made a ſtand, threw up ſome works, rallied our retreating troops, and in an hour after had the principal part of our army (who were ſtationed below us) drawn up in good order on the heights. Generals Putnam and Scott were in New-York, but made their way through the enemy's line with all their men and the guards of the city. Col. Knox is miſſing, and ſppoſed to be taken, as he was late in town, looking for a boat to croſs the North river. Three days ſince it was reſolved to quit the town, and we have been removing ever ſince. We have taken almoſt every thing out of the city, but loſt ſome cannon and ſtores. New-York never was tenable, and the holding of it obliged us to divide our army into many weak parts, but now I think we are in a good way, we only want two or three days to refreſh our men and ſecure the heights."

By ſome accounts from Powles Hook, we learn that early on Sunday morning laſt ſeveral of the enemy's ſhips paſſed by New-York up the North river, which occaſioned a heavy firing from our batteries at that place, but with what effect we do not know.

MARRIED, In Virginia, Col. William Roſcow Wilſon Curle, Delegate in Convention for Norfolk borough, to Mrs. Lyon, relict of the late Walter Lyon, Eſq; of Princeſs Anne county.

DEATHS.—At Briſtol, in England, Mr. William Fry, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers—In Maryland, at the houſe of Mr. John Thomas in Frederick county, Joſeph Potts, Eſq; attorney at law, of Berwick upon Tweed—In the diſtrict of Southwark, Mr. Alexander Alexander—In this city, Mrs. Eſther Pemberton, relict of the late Mr. Charles Pemberton—Miſs Nancy Bond, ſecond daughter of Dr. Phineas Bond, deceaſed.

The poſt from Head-Quarters, which arrived this afternoon, informs that General Waſhington, laſt Monday, receiving intelligence that an advanced party of the enemy was approaching his lines (ſuppoſed at firſt to be about three hundred, but in fact the forty-ſecond regiment, a battalion of light infantry, and three companies of jagers, or German riflemen) he prepared to attack them with one party in front, whilſt another attacked them in the rear, to prevent their retreat, which he had nearly effected, when the enemy, after a ſmart engagement, retreated under cover of their men of war in the Eaſt river. Colonel Knolton commanded one party, and Major Leech the other; the former is ſaid to be killed, and the latter wounded. Our men behaved extremely well. Farther particulars the printer has not been able to obtain.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philad. September 19, 1776.

Reſolved, That indented Servants and Apprentices ought not to be inliſted for the flying camp of this ſtate, without conſent of their maſters and miſtreſſes in writing; and that all ſuch who have been inliſted heretofore, ſhall be diſcharged on the application of their maſters and miſtreſſes for that purpoſe.

Extract from the minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

To the PUBLIC.

UPON the ſubſcriber's being releaſed from his confinement by the Council of Safety, and going amongſt his friends, he found there was a report prevailing amongſt the people that he had been cruelly treated by the jailer while in confinement. In juſtice to that gentleman, and all his family, I think it my duty to inform the public, that the ſaid report is entirely groundleſs and without any foundation, for I was uſed with the greateſt civility and the beſt uſage as a priſoner, whilſt under the care of my keeper, Robert Jewell, who I think is a worthy, honeſt, humane man.

ARTHUR THOMAS.

WANTED to hire, a MAN who underſtands taking care of horſes, and can drive a chariot. Such a perſon, who can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty, may hear of a place by applying to the printer.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WAS LOST, the twelfth inſtant, in or near this city, a RED LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing one Continental bill of three Dollars, two Evening Poſts, one of them blue, the other white, and other money unknown. Whoever has found the ſame, and returns it to the printer, ſhall have the above reward.

A LARGE ſerviceable CARRIAGE HORSE, ſeven years old next ſpring, to be SOLD. For farther particulars apply to JOHN HALES, at whoſe ſtables, in Lombard-ſtreet, ſaid horſe may be ſeen.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

LOST about a week ago, at William Cooper's ferry, an Eaſt-India CANE. It has a black head, with a white ſpot on one ſide of it, and a braſs ferril a little bent. Whoever delivers it to the printer, ſhall have the above reward.

A LIKELY healthy ENGLISH ſervant GIRL to be ſold, who has two years and nine months to ſerve, and is fit for town or country buſineſs. Inquire of the printer.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

INDEPENDANCE being now the abſolute determination of the ſons of freedom, and the modelling of governments being either the effects of fancy or of chance, it is the duty of every good citizen to offer his ſentiments, wherein the public is intereſted, regardleſs of the ſmiles of the great, or the fear of popular cenſure.

On this generous principle, I contemplate the riſing genius of the times, and flatter myſelf that nothing ſhort of perfection in all things will be the happy iſſue of public deliberations.

In order to bring about this *deſirable end*, it will be neceſſary that all the civil duties in government be ſuperintended by men of *unlimited* characters for wiſdom or virtue; *that* no exception to the implicit authority of the people ought to be taken, as the noble adage *vox populi vox Dei* has been too long eſtabliſhed to be controverted; that according to the ſenſe of the *propoſed frame* of government for Pennſylvania, "all thoſe who *believe* in one God, the Governor of the Univerſe," ſhould be admitted into all the departments of the ſtate, for in this day of light and knowledge, to promote the *various kinds* of *religions* would be the moſt important ſervice that can be done to a country, eſpecially as we read in holy writ, "the devils *believed* and trembled," and therefore it outweighs all other conſiderations; *that* "all men's tenements, apparel, and the neceſſary tools of their trade or calling ought to be exempt from anſwering any *legal* forfeitures," for to deprive men of the means of ſupporting a livelihood, is unbecoming a free people, there being no *oppreſſion* ſo heavy as that which is impoſed by the exorbitance of *legal* authority; *that* all thoſe who "*pay taxes* ſhould be entitled to the ſuffrages of the people," (unleſs a tax in future be impoſed on *theft, adultrey, counterfeits, hypocrites* and other groſſer crimes) for to make a diſtinction between the *rich* and the *poor* for public honors, would be excluding perhaps, the moſt *uſeful* and *virtuous* part of the community—and laſtly, that all thoſe who are called into public ſervice ſhould meet with a compenſation for their ſervices, as in every *diſintereſted* age, the "labourer is worthy his hire"—theſe being the incitements to liberty and ſafety, "*Faction, contention, corruption*, and *diſorder* among the people," will be done away—*Eutopia, paradiſe*, and all the *beatitudes of religious votaries* will be open before us, and we ſhall breathe nothing but love and good will to mankind in general—Inſtead of *hunting* to death (as we have done when dependant on *former* plans of government) thoſe of our fellow ſubjects, who differ with us in either religious or politieal matters, we ſhall exhibit, to the aſtoniſhed world, *examples* of juſtice, temperance and other godlike virtues—the *empty ſounds* of unworthy patriots (people being often ſwayed in their opinion by the noiſe they are accuſtomed to hear) will not be known in our land; but, under the influences of univerſal patriotiſm and philanthropy, we ſhall be perfect in every degree.

Nations from every other part of the globe, hearing of our complete happineſs, will *flock* hither, to partake with us of the benefits of an undiſturbed religious and civil ſecurity, and in return we ſhall be *enriched* (for wealth is no crime) by their commercial connexion, and improve in ſociety, by the introduction of the beſt of their *good* manners.

This being the idea I entertain of the approaching times, I ſhall be perfectly reſigned and happy in the government (in which all reſtraints are taken away) and doubt not but tens of thouſands of thoſe in my ſphere of life are of the ſame opinion, and I beg leave, through the liberty of the preſs, to congratulate them on the occaſion.

September 12th, 1776. E.

TAKEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe in Strawberry-Alley, ſome time ago, TWO FEATHER BEDS. He deſires they may be brought home immediately without farther trouble. Alſo the receiver is, by this advertiſement, requeſted not to conceal them any longer.

JAMES DER KINDEREN.

Philad. 19th of the Ninth Month.

Lower-Merion, Sept. 12, 1776.

WAS FOUND this day, upon Lancaſter road, between the ſeven mile ſtone and the Buck, a number of CONTINENTAL BILLS of CREDIT. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN LEATHERMAN.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has juſt opened a large aſſortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all ſizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Saltſellers, Sugardiſhes, Muſtard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo a quantity of Muſcovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

TO be SOLD, at Mr. FRANCIS NELSON's, oppoſite the Bull's Head, Strawberry-alley, GUN STOCKS well ſeaſoned, by the large or ſmall quantity.

TO BE SOLD, a likely Engliſh SERVANT GIRL, who has three years to ſerve. She is ſober and honeſt. Inquire of the printer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have been pleaſed to intruſt the ſubſcriber with linen to be bleached at Germantown, not to pay any money for bleaching their goods, to any pretended partner whatſoever, as they will have to pay the ſame over again to

Germantown, Sept. 13, 1776. JACOB COLEMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1776.

WAS LOST, on the ninth inſtant, on Lancaſter road, between Mr. Hinkle's and the Black Horſe, a black LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, with a braſs lock. It ſhews it has been gilt, the owners name wrote in large letters in the inſide, Frederick Deitz, a blank book ſewed in, ſeveral papers, with a paſs and about forty ſhillings in money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to either of the abovementioned taverns, or to Frederick Deitz, in Waterſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward.

A COMMODIOUS STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a very commodious STABLE back of the New City Tavern, adjoining Mr. George Way's, coachmaker, where he will take in horſes for a night, or longer, as it may ſuit gentlemen to ſtay in town. He has good ſaddle horſes, and horſes and chairs, to let; and trims horſes in the moſt genteel manner. Whoever ſhall pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon his utmoſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction. JOHN GRANGER.

INDIAN CORN to be ſold by Blair M'Clenachan.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath prepared a number of MEDICINES, ſuitable to moſt kinds of diſeaſes, which he hath diſcovered, and brought to ſo great a perfection from his own experience in his practice of above forty years; that they have proved very ſerviceable to thoſe who have made uſe of them, which is an evidence of their ſucceſs, by their continually applying for them. And, as he chooſes to mix up and prepare his own medicines, which engroſſes ſo much of his time, together with a continual application for his advice and medicines from moſt parts of the adjacent country in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, that he cannot go abroad and viſit his patients ſo much as he would incline to do.

Thoſe who apply to him for relief, he would adviſe them to bring the particular complaints of the patient, as to their pain, ſickneſs, fever, and all other circumſtances which are neceſſary for a phyſician to know, that he may be able to diſcover their diſorder, and ſend ſomething for their relief. And, as he deſigns to ſell his medicines upon the moſt reaſonable terms, he will expect ready money for them.

He hath for ſale the following MEDICINES of his own preparing:

Royal Balſam, which is good to cure all wounds, bruiſes, inward or outward, pains in the back, breaſt or limbs, and ſtops bleeding at the noſe, or inwardly. Syrup of Balſam, which helps coughs, colds, pains and ſtitches about the breaſt and ſide. Syrup and Powder for the bloody flux, which wonderfully anſwers its title. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture; this ſtrengthens the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting and ſickneſs at the ſtomach, cures the cholic and jaundice, and kills worms in children. Eſſence of Tar; this is univerſally good in all fevers and lowneſs of ſpirits, pleuriſies, pains of the ſide and breaſt, rheumatiſm, ſcurvy, and is a great ſweetener of the blood. A Powder and Ointment to cure the piles. Vulnerary Liniment, which is a healer and cleanſer of all kinds of ſores, eſpecially thoſe of the mouth and throat. (Printed directions will be given with the above, of their virtues and cures done by them.) Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops. Turlington's balſam of life. Dr. Anderſon's pills. Dr. Hooper's female pills. Britiſh oyl. Hill's balſam of honey. Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's cordial. Camphire. Coral red, p. p. Carolina pink-root. Iſſue plaiſters. Diachylon, with the gums.

The above are ſold by GEORGE WEED, in Front-ſtreet, on the bank-ſide, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of ADMIRALTY will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of September inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry, commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) againſt Thomas Saunders, John Lercy, John Pomp, Samuel Sawood, Jack Maſſon, Charles Mills, Chance and Jeffery, NEGRO SLAVES, lately taken on board the prize ſloop or veſſel called the Lady Suſan, William Goodrich maſter. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſlaves, or of any or either of them, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. By order of the Judge,

Sept. 9, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

WANTED, a ſervant to wait on a ſmall family. A Negro, if well recommended, will not be objected to. Inquire of the printer.

LINEN to be ſold at the manufactory in Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, where may be had a quantity of excellent good TOW.

N. B. Good encouragement given to SPINNERS at ſaid factory. Sept. 10.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber would be very glad that the perſon whom he ſome time ſince lent a blue huſſar cloak to, would return it. WILLIAM WILL.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennſylvania, ſſ. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of ADMIRALTY will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the twenty ſixth day of September inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barry, commander of the brigantine of war called the Lexington (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Betſey, burthen about forty tons, lately commanded by Samuel Kerr, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and againſt Henry Nicholſon, Peter May, James Herbert, Flora, Sam and Phillis, NEGRO SLAVES, taken on board the ſaid ſloop. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloop, cargo and ſlaves, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill. By order of the Judge,

Sept. 9, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

A PERSON who underſtands the manufacturing of FLAX and HEMP, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the printer.

WANTED a SERVANT MAID who is capable of doing the general buſineſs of a ſmall family, and can waſh and iron. A proper character will be expected Inquire of the printer.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia. Alſo the higheſt price will be given for clean LINEN RAGS. He has a quantity of good GREEN TEA to diſpoſe of.

Philad. Auguſt 24, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

LOST yeſterday, either in town or upon the road leading to the Middle Ferry upon Schuylkill, a BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing about ſixteen or ſeventeen pounds, about half in Continental dollars, the other half in Jerſey and Pennſylvania Aſſembly bills; with two or three letters of a late date, directed to Richard Taylor, and a few other papers of no uſe but to the owner. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will return it to the printer hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1776. [Num. 261.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

IT has been ſaid, that many timid people begin to be very apprehenſive for the fate of the Continental currency, and are veſting it, with great expedition, in lands and certainties of various kinds; for ſay they, "ſhould the forces of Great-Britain prevail over the colony troops, the currency will be totally aboliſhed by the conquerors, and the poſſeſſors will ſink the whole." Surely thoſe who thus reaſon, are but little acquainted with the movements of government, neither are they aware of the injury they do their country; for by ſuch conduct, they immediately effect, in part, the evil they wiſh to avoid. When paper money circulates in the common courſe of trade, its value gradually riſes and falls according to its quantity, when relatively conſidered with the value of the real effects of a country, ſuch as houſes, lands, proviſions, gold, ſilver and merchandize of every kind; for though paper merely has not any ſignificant value in itſelf, and has only ſuch nominal value as we pleaſe to fix on it, a ſingle dollar bill being as large as an eight dollar bill, yet as by general conſent we agree to receive and paſs *this* as *one* and *that* as *eight*, ſo long as this mutual confidence and reſolution continues, they are, to all intents and purpoſes, of as much *real* worth as ſo much actual gold and ſilver; which are, of themſelves, of no other abſolute value than what mankind have been pleaſed to fix on them; the Mexican Indians found *iron* of vaſtly greater uſe than *gold*, and freely exchanged one for the other, till they learned, by fatal experience, that the eaſtern world preferred the gold, at the riſque of life, honor, and their boaſted religion.

Paper bills are, with reſpect to the public, what private bonds and notes of hand are amongſt individuals, meer promiſſory notes; and ſo long as the grantor is good and ſufficient, they will bear a very ſafe aſſignment; for he that receives an eight dollar bill in payment, does in fact only receive an aſſignment of a Continental promiſſory note, which at ſome future day is to be paid off. It muſt be granted, that the iſſuing large ſums will gradually *decreaſe* the value of the emiſſion, in the ſame proportion as the introduction of an over quantity of any article of merchandize would effect its price and ſale; but as this *decreaſe* in value, can never inſtantaneouſly take place, the trader, by keeping his money in a conſtant circulation, will gradually raiſe the price of his commodities in proportion to the decreaſed value of the money, and thereby always keep fairly and ſafely above water. A loſs can only happen, where long credits are given, or to ſuch as keep large ſums uſeleſs by them; therefore it becomes of courſe their intereſt, to throw ſuch money immediately into trade; for the captures may happen in the courſe of their adventures, the prices of ſuch goods as arrive ſafe, muſt, in the end, amount to more than the loſſes; for whether inſurance be made or not, the conſumer muſt actually pay ſuch advanced price as will be equal to the riſque run, and leave a profit to the trader beſides; otherwiſe, there muſt be a general bankrupcy amongſt the merchants, a general ceſſation of exports, a ſtoppage to the raiſing of the ſeveral ſtaples of America, and of courſe an almoſt total ſtagnation to the circulation of money; for without trade, little money will ſerve us; but as the neceſſities of our unhappy conteſt ſtill call for large and continued emiſſions of paper money, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary for every caſhholder to puſh it into trade; for though we are a people individually conſiſting of diſtinct fortunes, yet on the great ſcale we are one large trading company, and muſt ſink or riſe together. If the whole continent, upon an extenſive view of the matter, are unequal to the conflict, the ſuffering muſt be individually felt, and nothing will ſo effectually ſupport us, as ſteadily and reſolutely extending our trade to the utmoſt limits it will bear. It is a grand Continental *experiment* we are trying, and nothing but the *experiment* itſelf can determine the expediency; we are not to look on our preſent ſituation as a matter of *choice*, but *neceſſity*; we have got into a labyrinth, and muſt get out of it as well as we can; if by giving a general credit to our money, and forcing a trade, we ſhould weary out Great-Britain, or involve her in a war with ſome of her European neighbours, we may then take our own time to pay off the debt we have been contracting, and every year will reſtore the currency nearer to its *original* value. To what extent a country may venture to run itſelf in debt, is a queſtion beyond my abilities to ſolve; whether a community and an individual may with propriety be compared, I cannot pretend to determine; but if the compariſon would hold, I ſhould ſay, that as an individual has a right to ſpend or run into debt to the exact amount of what he is worth, without injury to his creditors, ſo may a community; if this be true, it may be eaſy to determine how much farther we may ſafely go. The preſent value of all the eſtates in America is about 3,200,000 dollars per annum, ſuppoſing the *rated* taxes to be, on an average, only *one ſixth* of the *real annual value* of the eſtates, ſome may think, that the *rates* bear a much greater proportion to the *real value*, yet it ſhould be conſidered, that there are large eſtates in *land* as well as *money*, which are ſcarcely rated at all. If I am right in this eſtimate, the whole preſent worth of America, at twenty years purchaſe, is ſixty-four *millions of dollars*. Thus if the whole continent belonged to one man, it would be very ſafe to truſt him to the amount of ſixty-four millions, and I preſume the debt we have *yet* contracted, both *Continentally* and *Provincially*, does not amount to near *half* that ſum; and beſides we ſhould conſider, that land will annually increaſe in value, and that there will be large tracts to diſpoſe of to *foreigners* who may be tempted, by a *mild adminiſtration* of *equitable laws*, to come amongſt us; here it is to be obſerved, I go upon the preſumption, that we ſhall carry our point of independance; but ſuppoſing the worſt that can happen, that we ſhould be reduced to our former ſituation of allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain, it can never be the intereſt of England to aboliſh our paper currency, for many weighty reaſons; ſhe muſt certainly wiſh to renew her trade with us, upon her former advantageous plan; but if by a total reduction of our currency, ſhe ſhould ruin all the monied men upon the continent, where ſhould we find merchants to build ſhips and export the produce of the country,

in exchange for Engliſh manufactures? Or where would ſhe find cuſtomers to purchaſe the thouſand uſeleſs articles, which luxury had introduced amongſt us? The rich would be no more, and it would take half a century to reinſtate them; the poor, becoming induſtrious, would make a few neceſſaries ſerve them, and the conſumption of Engliſh goods would be amazingly diminiſhed. But why ſhould they wiſh to deſtroy our paper currency? To puniſh us, ſay ſome, for our miſconduct, and to deter us in future from repeating it.

If puniſhment be their aim, it would certainly be more heavily felt by their leaving us in the full poſſeſſion of our money; for as we ſhould be under a neceſſity of paying an annual tax for a long ſeries of years to come, in order to ſink the money emitted during the war, we ſhall more ſenſibly feel the effects of the preſent diſpute, than if the whole was to be at once annihilated; for ſuch annihilation falling principally on the monied men, thoſe of ſmall or no fortunes, who form the majority in every country, would be thereby releaſed from defraying any part of the expences incurred, and would therefore have no memento of any paſt inconveniences of the monied kind, to deter them from renewing the attempt to caſt off the ſlaviſh yoke which conqueſt might fix on them; and the *once rich*, becoming *now poor*, would be men of ſo little importance, either from numbers or influence, that no remembrance of *their* ſufferings would retard the deſign, whenever there appeared a proſpect of ſucceſs: Like the diſtreſſes of an earthquake, or ſhipwreck, the horrors would exiſt for a ſhort period, and then be remembered no more; like extracting a tooth, it would give one violent twinge, and then be forgotten; but, on the other hand, ſhould perpetual rumblings and ſtorms daily diſturb our quiet, or continual grumbling pains deprive us of reſt, we might be more doubtful of the propriety of renewing the experiment; in one caſe, every year's tax would bring the diſpute freſh to our minds; in the other, not a trace would be left behind, except the wandering ſhades of departed fortunes, denouncing feeble but bitter execrations againſt the authors of their ruin; the puniſhment would be too partial to anſwer the deſigns of our inveterate enemies; for if the money remains to be ſunk by taxes, in the ſeveral provinces, every man, who by ſucceſs in trade, or ſteady induſtry, increaſes his fortune, will pay additional taxes in proportion to this growing wealth, and of conſequence will feel a proportionably greater part of the effects of the diſpute, which would not be the caſe if a general diſſolution of paper money ſhould take place. We may depend on the determination of the King and Parliament, to purſue *that* mode which would be the longeſt felt, and I ſhould expect no favor from them but what aroſe from their own intereſt to grant; but as I am confident that a ſudden ſuppreſſion of our money would be but a *temporary* and *partial* ſuffering, they are too deep politicians to attempt it. It is to be obſerved, I here take up the argument as if Great-Britain had made a complete conqueſt of America, which I by no means grant ſhe is likely to accompliſh; it is for argument ſake that I admit it, in order to convince thoſe who are fearful of loſing by *Continental money*, that it cannot be the *intention*, becauſe it is not the *intereſt* of England to deſtroy it; they would rather deſire to leave us with a perpetual burthen on our ſhoulders, which, like their own *national debt*, may incline more to peace than war, and would wiſh us like the wood cutter in the fable (who thought all his toiling and ſweating proceeded from the ſins of his firſt parent) to cry with every ſtroke of the ax—Oh, Adam!—But I truſt we reſide in a Paradiſe from which the powers of Great-Britain can never expel us.

CONTI——.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet (price five Shillings)

A POCKET Engliſh DICTIONARY, containing explanations of the moſt difficult words which are commonly made uſe of in the Engliſh language. With a variety of memorable things, collected from the moſt celebrated hiſtorians, poets, philoſophers, and geographers. By JOHN BROWN, M. D. A work uſeful for ſuch as wiſh to underſtand what they read and hear, ſpeak what they mean, and write true Engliſh.

N. B. At ſaid Bell's may be had a variety of military books. Alſo Latin and Greek claſſics.

WANTED a good ſober perſon that is well acquainted as a Waiter and Barkeeper. Likewiſe a good Hoſtler. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the beginning of laſt month, a Scotch ſervant lad named JAMES HAY, ſeventeen years of age, about five feet three inches high, dark brown hair, and generally wears it tied, is much pitted with the ſmallpox, and has a down look. He had on when he went away, a green cloth coat, brown check linen waiſtcoat, and fuſtian breeches. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in the workhouſe of this city, ſhall have the above reward.

Philad. Sept. 21. GEORGE MIFFLIN.

DESERTED from the RANGER armed veſſel, the 13th of September, THOMAS WARD, a ſeaman, born in Dublin, about twenty-two years of age, near five feet ſeven inches high, fair complexion, freſh coloured, little pitted with the ſmallpox, is pretty fat, and much given to drink and ſwearing. He had on when he went away, a red jacket, ſtriped trouſers, and a round hat, and was ſeen two days ago at Cheſter.

On the 17th inſt. ANDREW HANCOCK, country born, about five feet nine inches high, has a ſickly look, and black curly hair. He had on when he went away, a thickſet waiſtcoat without ſleeves, ſtriped ſhirt and oznabrug trouſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters, and puts them on board any of the armed gallies, or in jail, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward for each.

WANTED a NURSE with a good breaſt of milk. On applying to the printer ſuch a one may hear of a good place.

TO be SOLD by JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Weſt-India and Country RUM, a parcel of Race Ginger, a few Caſes of ſweet Oil, and Packages of Glaſs Ware ſorted.

LOST laſt night in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a large RED WORSTED POCKET BOOK, having ſome money in it, and a good many papers and letters of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found it may have half the money, and no queſtions aſked, by leaving the book and papers with the printer hereof. Sept. 17.

ANY perſon who chooſes to be concerned in the taking up vacant or new diſcovered lands, may hear of very advantageous terms, by applying to the printer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

In a London paper is the following account of the evacuation of Boſton, being the contents of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the Britiſh army to a perſon in London, dated March 3, 1776.

" For theſe laſt ſix weeks, or near two months, we have been better amuſed than could poſſibly be expected in our ſituation. We had a theatre, we had balls, and there is actually a ſubſcription on foot for a maſquerade. England ſeems to have forgot us, and we endeavoured to forget ourſelves. But we were rouſed to a ſenſe of our ſituation laſt night, in a manner unpleaſant enough. The rebels have been for ſome time paſt erecting a bomb battery, and laſt night began to play upon us. Two ſhells fell not far from me. One fell upon Col. Monckton's houſe, and broke all the windows, but luckily did not burſt till it had croſſed the ſtreet. Many houſes were damaged, but no lives loſt. We expect ſome carcaſes tonight, if the fear of of deſtroying their own property does not prevent it. What makes this matter more provoking is that their barracks are ſo ſcattered, and at ſuch a diſtance, that we cannot diſturb them, although from a battery near the waterſide they can reach us eaſily.

" 4th March. Bad news from New-York this morning. A man who calls himſelf Lord Sterling (I believe one of his family has a right to the title, but paſſed eldeſt, and this gentleman plays alone) he put himſelf at the head of three thouſand men, in conjunction with that arch rebel (Lee) and has driven all the well-effected people from the town of New-York. If ſomething is not ſpeedily done, his Britannic Majeſty's American dominions will probably be confined within a very narrow compaſs. The rebel army is not brave, I believe, but it is agreed on all hands, that their artillery officers are at leaſt equal to our own. In the number of ſhells that they flung laſt night, not above three failed. This morning we flung four, and three of them burſt in the air.

" 5th March. This is, I believe, likely to prove as important a day to the Britiſh empire, as any in our annals. We underwent laſt night a very ſevere cannonade, which damaged a number of houſes, and killed ſome men. This morning at day-break we diſcovered two redoubts on the hills on Dorcheſter point, and two ſmaller works on their flanks. They were all raiſed during the night, with an expedition equal to that of the Genii belonging to Aladin's wonderful lamp. From theſe hills they commanded the whole town, ſo that we muſt drive them from their poſt, or deſert the place. The former is determined upon, and five regiments are already embarked. A body of light-infantry, under the command of Major Muſgrave, an excellent officer, and a body of grenadiers, are to embark tonight at ſeven. I think it is likely to be ſo far a general affair, that we ſhall take our ſhare in it. Adieu balls, maſquerades, &c. for this may be looked upon as the opening of the campaign.

It is worth while to remark with what judgment the leaders of the rebels take advantage of the prejudices, and work upon the paſſions of the mob. The 5th of March is the anniverſary of what they call the bloody maſſacre, when in, I think, 1769, the King's troops fired on the people in the ſtreets of Boſton. If ever they dare ſtand us, it will be today, but I hope tomorrow to be able to give you account of their defeat.

" 6th March. A wind, more violent than any thing I ever heard, prevented our laſt night's purpoſed expedition, and ſo ſaved the lives of thouſands. Today they have made themſelves too ſtrong to make a diſlodgment poſſible. We are under their fire whenever they chooſe to begin, ſo that we are now evacuating the town with the utmoſt expedition, and leaving behind us half our worldly goods. Adieu! I hope to embark in a few hours.

" 7th March. When the tranſports came to be examined, they were void of both proviſions and forage. If any are got on board today, it will be as much as can be done. Never were troops in ſo diſgraceful a ſituation, and that not in the leaſt our own fault, or owing to any want of ſkill or diſcretion in our commanders, but entirely owing to Great-Britain being faſt aſleep. I pity Gen. Howe from my ſoul.

" Tranſport, 9th March. I have ſlept one night on board; the troops are embarking as faſt as poſſible. I miſtook when I imagined the works already made could deſtroy the town; but the rebels poſſeſs a hill ſo ſituated, that if they pleaſed to erect a battery, it would entirely conſume us. They, as yet, have not proceeded to make a work, nor do they attempt to moleſt us in our embarkation. It appears as if there was at leaſt a tacit agreement between Waſhington and Gen. Howe.

" 10th March. Today the horſe tranſports are ordered to fall down to Caſtle William, a fort about three miles from the town in our poſſeſſion; it commands the harbour, and the troops now there will embark the laſt. The retreat from the town of Boſton is to be covered by a large body of grenadiers and light infantry, and the 5th and 10th regiments. The Fowey, a man of war of twenty-eight guns, commanded by Capt. George Montague, covers the retreat by water. A packet is to ſail, I hear, as ſoon as the army is clear of the town, ſo probably I ſhall not have it in my power to inform you whether we are attacked in our retreat or not; if I have, I will.

" Nantaſket road, March 17. According to my promiſe I proceed to give a brief account of our retreat, which was made this morning between the hours of two and eight. Our troops did not receive the ſmalleſt moleſtation, though the rebels were all night at work on the near hill, which I mentioned to you in my laſt letter; and we kept a conſtant fire upon them from a battery of four twenty-four pounders. They did not return a ſingle ſhot. It was lucky for the inhabitants now left in Boſton they did not. For I am informed every thing was prepared to ſet the town on a blaze had they fired one cannon. The dragoons are under orders to ſail tomorrow for Halifax, a curſed, cold, wintry place, even yet. Nothing to eat, leſs to drink. Bad times, my dear friend. The diſpleaſure I feel from the very ſmall ſhare I have in our preſent inſignificancy, is ſo great, that I do not know the thing ſo deſperate I would not undertake in order to change our ſituation."

Extract of a letter from a Gen. Officer at Ticonderoga to an Officer in this city, dated Sept. 4, 1776.

" The enemy muſt come on; and, I think, they will be ſeverely drubbed, for we are in a good poſture to receive them. Gen. Arnold has got down with the fleet, having on board about one hundred pieces of cannon, who, it is very probable, will take the fiery edge off the enemy before they reach us. If we ſucceed at New-York, the game is up, and Great-Britain undone. What ſudden miſchief a few deſigning men can bring upon a nation! But Britain was loſt before. And ſhould America ever reach the ſame pitch of luxury and corruption, ſhe too will fall. Liberty can only ſubſiſt with virtue."

On Wedneſday evening laſt a gentleman had his pocket picked, as he ſuppoſes under the piazza of the Coffee-houſe, of a ſmall Morocco pocket-book, wherein were two half Joes, both plugged in ſuch a particular manner as the owner will know them again, a ſet of exchange drawn by John Wereat, Eſq; on Alexander Roſe, Eſq; of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, in favor of George Walton, Eſq; for one thouſand

and fifty pounds that currency, ſix or ſeven bills of Continental currency, none of them above eight dollars, a common drawer key, and ſeveral receipts for money, and other papers. If ſuch half Joes ſhould be offered to any perſon, or ſuch bills offered to be negotiated, it is requeſted that the ſame may be made known to the printer hereof. If the papers are all returned, no queſtions will be aſked about the money; but if this ſhould not be done, upon any future diſcovery the moſt rigorous proſecution may be depended upon.

GUN CARRIAGES wanted.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1776.

Reſolved, That Col. Bayard and Col. Matlack be appointed to employ proper perſons to make a number of GUN CARRIACES for the ſervice of this ſtate.

Extract from the minutes,

JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

Workmen capable of this buſineſs, and willing to undertake any part of it, are requeſted to apply immediately—Aſſociators will have a preference.

☞ The NEW-YORK POST was not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

Vendue by William Adcock, on Wedneſday next.

WAS STOPPED, and ſuppoſed to be STOLEN, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, viz. A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, ſteel chain, and ſtone out of the ſeal, one piece of white ſheeting, a grey ſurtout coat of Bath coating, and ſleeves with red lining. Whoever has loſt the above things, by proving their property and paying charges, in three weeks from the date hereof, may have them again, by applying to Thomas Apty, keeper of the work-houſe.

Sept. 21, 1776.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has juſt opened a large aſſortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all ſizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Salt-ſellers, Sugardiſhes, Muſtard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo a quantity of Muſcovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

COXE, FURMAN, and COXE have for ſale a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. luteſtrings, brocades, ſatins, Genoa velvets; blond, Mecklin, minionet, and Bruſſels laces; velvet and ſilk ribbonds, bombazeens, ſhalloons, crapes; cotton and Marſeilles counterpanes; carpets, India damaſks; deathhead, baſket, metal, and ſpangled buttons, black cloths, knee garters, muſlins, Lorettoes, ſilk ferrets, childrens thread and worſted hoſe. Alſo bohea tea, coffee, indigo, ſuperfine ſtarch in caſks, rhubarb, Keyſer's pills, warranted genuine, and about two thouſand buſhels of Jerſey wheat. STORES to be let, fit to receive all kinds of goods.

TAKEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe in Strawberry-alley, ſome time ago, TWO FEATHER BEDS. He deſires they may be brought home immediately without farther trouble. Alſo the receiver is, by this advertiſement, requeſted not to conceal them any longer.

JAMES DER KINDEREN.

Philad. 19th of the Ninth Month.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE on Wedneſday the 25th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling houſe of ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, deceaſed, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, amongſt which are ſeveral feather beds, with bedſteads, curtains, and bedclothes. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale, a young healthy Negro man, and the time of a Dutch ſervant lad, both blackſmiths by trade; alſo a good riding chair, a cart, a large new fiſhing ſeine, a hogſhead of rum, a quantity of old ſpirit, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Executors; and thoſe who have accounts againſt it, are deſired to bring them in regularly atteſted, that they may be paid by

ROBERT KNOX,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

As William Alexander, the ſon, and William Bunn, the ſon in law, of Alexander Alexander, have not been heard of by the family, for ſome conſiderable time paſt, it is requeſted, of any perſon or perſons, who may know where they, or either of them are, or whether living or not, that they would give information thereof to ſome of the family, or the executors above named, which will be thankfully acknowledged—There is ſomething conſiderable left to William Alexander, by his father's will.

A part of Petty's-Iſland to be let, inquire of LEWIS GRANT, copperſmith, in Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, by MAURICE ROGERS, at Colonel JOHN NIXON's compting-houſe, Jamaica SPIRIT, Weſt-India and Country RUM, MOLASSES, Muſcovado SUGAR, and ſome DRY GOODS.

A Few hogſheads of very good GENEVA to be ſold by Adam Zantzinger in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, Philadelphia. *

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on the twenty-firſt of this inſtant, a ſmall GREY HORSE with a ſaddle. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

ELIJAH WEED.

Philad. Auguſt 28, 1776. *

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, bricklayer, living in Sixth-ſtreet, the 23d of July, an indented ſervant girl named MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, about ſeventeen years of age, tall and luſty, ſomething of an Indian look, and has very ſhort thin brown hair. She had on when ſhe went away, a ſmall figured calico ſhort gown, a ſtriped linſey petticoat, no ſhoes or bonnet, but ſhe has been ſeen ſince with a large flowered purple and white ſhort gown, a brown camblet petticoat, and a black bonnet. She ſerved part of her time with George Bakeoven, on Germantown road. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

FREDERICK WALTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1776. [Num. 262.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

LOOKING over the calculations I had made in the piece publiſhed in the laſt Evening Poſt, I perceived a very groſs error, and the diſcovery being too late, to be corrected before the paper was ſtruck off, I muſt requeſt an inſertion of the following remarks; and as the correction tends more fully to ſupport my argument of the *goodneſs* and *ſafety* of Continental money, I make no doubt but it will find a place in next paper.

I have ſaid, that "the preſent value of all the eſtates in "America is 3,200,000 dollars per annum, ſuppoſing the "rated taxes to be on an average only one ſixth of the real "annual value of the eſtates," and that at this "eſtimate, "the whole preſent worth of America, at twenty years pur-"chaſe, is ſixty-four millions of dollars." As this calculation was made from a ſeries of figuring, it had eſcaped my notice at firſt, that I was calculating upon the actual *taxes* paid, and not upon the *rates* from which thoſe *taxes* aroſe; for inſtance, I ſuppoſed Pennſylvania, by an eighteen penny tax, to bring in twenty five thouſand pounds per annum, and as our province is generally ranked, in the quotas, at about one eighth of the Continent, the whole income would be two hundred thouſand pounds, and taking for granted, that this was not above one ſixth of the ſum, which would ariſe from a juſt and full valuation, I called the whole value one million two hundred thouſand pounds, equal to three millions two hundred thouſand dollars, and this at twenty years purchaſe amounted to ſixty-four millions; whereas I ſhould have calculated, upon twenty years purchaſe on the *rates* from which the eighteen penny tax was drawn, which would make the whole value of the Continent juſt thirteen times and one third as much, viz. about eight hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars, of which we yet have expended but a ſmall portion. I the more readily fell into the error, as this part of my eſſay was not the object I had in view, which was to perſuade thoſe who poſſeſs Continental money, that we have nothing to fear from Great-Britain, and that it is our intereſt to force a trade, and give a briſk circulation to the money, which will neceſſarily prevent individuals from ſuffering by any gradual *depreciation*, which is by no means ſo great as ſome would infer from the extravagant height of bills of exchange. In our preſent circumſtances, *bills* are by no means a proper *touch-ſtone* to try the value of our money by—it is the *ſmall exports* to Europe, which occaſion the ſcarcity of bills; and the great profits made by *imports* from foreign ports, has increaſed the proportion of bill buyers, far beyond the bill ſellers—let us but ſend off our ſhips, and having the ſame open trade we formerly had, and I am confident, notwithſtanding all our fears, that the value of Continental money will *riſe*—that is, bills of exchange will ſoon fall to near their old ſtandard.

CONTI ——.

A LARGE ſerviceable CARRIAGE HORSE, ſeven years old next ſpring, to be SOLD. For farther particulars apply to JOHN HALE's, at whoſe ſtables, in Lombard-ſtreet, ſaid horſe may be ſeen.

Mr. TOWNE,

MY preſent purpoſe is not to inveſtigate whether your correſpondent means well or ill to the community, by his eſſay concerning the Continental currency in your Saturday's paper, but I mean to rectify a capital miſtake, to prevent wrong and pernicious concluſions. This eſſayiſt ſuppoſes the annual value of all the eſtates in America to be three millions two hundred thouſand dollars, and thence concludes the whole preſent worth of America to be ſixty four millions of dollars at twenty years purchaſe.

Here we diſcover a groſs error in the firſt outſet, becauſe it has been admitted, even by our enemies, that the annual exportation of North-America, to Great-Britain only, is of value two millions of pounds ſterling, to which we may ſafely add one million for the exportation to the other parts of Europe and the Weſt-Indies. If this be right, then the value of the annual produce of North-America is near fifteen millions of dollars, which, eſtimated at twenty years purchaſe, the whole preſent worth of North-America, is nigh three hundred millions of dollars, inſtead of ſixty four millions, which this writer values it at. Theſe, however, are very inadequate modes of eſtimating the *incomputable value*, if I may be indulged the expreſſion, of a vaſt continent, filling faſt with induſtrious freemen, and abounding in all the valuable products which the fineſt ſoils and climates are capable of producing.

Let it be our care to prevent the killing graſp of tyranny from deſtroying this our hopeful harveſt, and fair inheritance; we need not apprehend for the paltry debt the war may create, which the induſtrious hands of agriculture, and commerce unreſtrained, will quickly wipe away. DORIA.

Mr. TOWNE,

ALTHOUGH I believe that every man is finally accountable to God only for his particular ſentiments in religious matters, and wiſh to ſee every free government allow as great latitude to different ſects or modes of worſhip as may be conſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate, yet I think that from the nature of civil ſociety in a Chriſtian country, it would be well for the community if every member was reputed or at leaſt encouraged to make ſome profeſſion of religion in general, by acknowledging the belief and attributes of one only true God, and his revealed will, in the ſcriptures of the Old and *New Teſtament*, and of his obligations to be conformed to the moral precepts thereof, eſpecially the *latter*; which, beſides its peculiar doctrines, contains (as acknowledged by all) the moſt perfect code of moral laws that were ever publiſhed in any age or nation; and therefore the more proper to be adopted by any ſtate, in its beginning eſpecially.

Taking the above premiſes for granted, which I believe will be found true in ſound policy, I am led farther to conſider, that if it is neceſſary for the general good and ſupport of the civil conſtitution in a Chriſtian nation, that every member thereof ſhould be ſuppoſed to make ſome general profeſſion of religion; and how much more requiſite is it that thoſe, who are called to a ſhare in the government, ſhould not

Best possible image.

only be reputed to believe, but, with the oath of allagiance, be obliged, in a manner equally ſolemn, to ſubſcribe a declaration including fully as much as the above profeſſion and acknowledgement, and not merely one of their belief in God as Creator and Governor of the univerſe; for otherwiſe Jews or Turks may become in time not only our greateſt landholders, but principal officers in the legiſlative or executive parts of our government, ſo as to render it not only uncomfortable but unſafe for Chriſtians, which I hope every American would wiſh to prevent as much as any other national ſlavery. However unlikely this may appear to ſome ever to be the caſe, I think it behoves new ſtates, in this enlightened age, to run no riſques, but guard againſt the moſt diſtant poſſible iniſter events, however improbable they may be in the common courſe of things, ſeeing ſuch amazing events have been and are eaſily brought about in the courſe of a wiſe and juſt Providence, in judgment for ſlighted mercies. And I confeſs, for my own part, that I ſhould fear leſt ſome misfortune of that ſort might in time become our lot, if, at our firſt ſetting out as a ſtate, we ſhould do any thing that included an inſenſibility of the great bleſſings we have enjoyed, and particularly the light of the *glorious goſpel* of Jeſus Chriſt, which has ſo remarkably attended us from our firſt ſettlement in this American wilderneſs, even to this day; and has been perhaps a greater cauſe of our proſperity and happineſs than any other. Nor can I think that ſuch a meaſure would be any reſtraint upon the freedom of any one of whatever ſect that are or may chooſe to ſettle among us, ſeeing the declaration would be only confined to thoſe who are to become poſſeſſed with the powers of government, in order to prevent, as far as poſſible, our acting as a ſtate contrary to or in oppoſition to the general doctrines and laws of Chriſtianity in the New Teſtament, the enjoyment of which being our higheſt privilege, we ought to count it moſt dear, and our indiſpenſable duty to preſerve. I own the myſteries thereof are indeed ſo ſublime as not to be fully comprehended by human reaſon, nor ſavingly underſtood but by the aſſiſtance of the Holy Spirit, yet may be in general credited upon the divine authority of the ſcriptures, and is not unbecoming the dignity of any ſtate to acknowledge in gratitude for ſuch a privilege, however contrary it may be to the zeal of a certain writer in the Pennſylvania Packet, No. 264, for national bleſſings demand national acknowledgements, and their crimes can only be puniſhed in a national capacity.

The above remarks I have ventured to make, being encouraged thereto by the 36th ſection of the New Frame of Government, *printed for conſideration*, which implies a deſign to have any decent remarks made thereon, and therefore hope will not give any offence to the framers thereof, whom I ought to reſpect as the Repreſentatives of the people; but, like the mite of old, though ſmall, yet being all I can do at preſent, be accepted for its good intention. R.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 13.

General Lee writes, from Purryſburg, of Auguſt 15th, that he is going to break up Eaſt-Florida. Preſident Rutledge, in a letter to the Council, writes, that the South-Carolinians had deſtroyed five Indian towns in the lower ſettlements, and laid waſte their fields of corn. They have had two ſkirmiſhes, in both of which the Carolinians have been ſucceſsful. They ſuppoſe they killed between ſixty and ſeventy men.

Another veſſel is arrived at Hampton with fourteen hundred buſhels of ſalt, and a ſmall quantity of rum. The Capt. informs, that he ſpoke a French ſhip, one of a fleet of fourteen ſail, laden with goods, and bound for Delaware. A number of French officers were likewiſe on board, who intended to offer their ſervices to the United States of America.

By letters from Cape Nichola Mole, of the 28th ult. we learn that two frigates had lately arrived at St. Domingo, from France, completely manned, in order to cruiſe off that iſland, and protect all American veſſels within their limits. Two more frigates were daily expected, for the ſame purpoſe. Theſe four frgates are to act in conjunction with two Spaniſh frigates, which are ſtationed at Porto Rico, for the protection of all North-American veſſels. The Spaniſh Captains are to pay equal attention to the General of St. Domingo's orders as to thoſe of the Commander of Porto Rico. There is every appearance of a ſpeedy rupture between France, Spain, and Great-Britain, as Spain and Portugal are abſolutely now at war.

HALIFAX, Nova-Scotia, Auguſt 13.

We have undoubted authority that two thouſand Highlanders, under the convoy of three frigates, and three armed ſchooners, on a new conſtruction for drawing the leaſt quantity of water, have been deſpatched by Lord Howe up the Bay of Fundy, to penetrate by that ſide into the New-Hampſhire government, and that Col. M'Lane, with three thouſand of the lower country militia of Canada, and ſix hundred Indians are on their full march to join that body of Highlanders, at the head of the river St. John's, and to co-operate with them.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

The Governor of Halifax received the Declaration of Independancy, about four weeks ſince, but would not permit the poor dupe of a printer (had he ever ſo good a mind) to publiſh any more of it than barely the laſt clauſe, where it ſays, "We therefore, the Repreſentatives of the United States of America in General Congreſs aſſembled, Do,&c. &c." And his reaſon (as we are credibly informed) was "becauſe it may gain over to them (the rebels) many converts; and inflame the minds of his Majeſty's *loyal* and *faithful* ſubjects of the province of Nova-Scotia."

Our laſt accounts from Halifax ſay, they left there forty ſail of veſſels, prizes, &c. that they were in great fright, expecting an attack from our troops, every day; three expreſſes arrived ſucceſſively, with an account of their being at Cumberland, and having five hundred Indians with them; and it was ſuppoſed there, about two thouſand Americans; they had, it was ſaid, cut a road of ninety miles, in three weeks, through the woods, from Shepherday to Cumberland; that the above news came from the mouth of an expreſs from Col. Gorham, who every moment expected to be beſieged, and wrote to Halifax for ſuccours; and that an Indian (of the St. John's tribe) was executed for damning his Excellency Gen. Waſhington.

Sails for London, from Hallifax, in the Princeſs Royal Jamaicaman, Robert Hallowell, Nathaniel Mills and Margaret Draper, Printers, and her family, George Deblois, Samuel Rogers, Samuel Hughs, John Atkinſon, the Miſs Cummings's; and Juſtice Cutler of New-Hampſhire. [*Tories.*

Our American priſoners, to the number of thirty-one, are confined in the common jail of Halifax (a louſy, filthy, unwholeſom place) and are treated in the moſt inhuman and barbarous manner poſſible, having nothing to live upon but ſalt proviſions, and that very ſcant, thrown in amoug Negroes, robbers, &c.—and are told they know no diſtinction between them.

Best possible image.

Capt. Waters, in the Lee veſſel of war, has retaken a ſloop bound for Halifax, which was lately taken off this harbor, by the Milford frigate, and ſent her ſafe into port.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.

The privateers Montgomery and Yankey Ranger, of this port, have taken three large brigs bound from the Weſt-Indies to England, laden with rum, ſugar, coffee, cotton and oil. They are all arrived in a ſafe port.

We hear that Capt. Samuel Dunn, in a privateer from Swanzey, has taken a large brig, with two hundred and ſixty hogſheads of rum.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.

The ſloop ——, Capt. Lever, belonging to New-York, arrived at Dartmouth laſt Thurſday, in ſeven weeks from France, by whom we learn that American veſſels find a very free trade there, and that the French only waited for a Declaration of Independance from this country, when they were determined to ſtrike ſome capital blow.

We learn by the above veſſel, that the carpenters were ſo cloſely engaged in the ſhip-yards, ſhe could not procure a ſingle hand to do one day's work on her, Mr. Dean, from the Honorable the General Congreſs, was at the French court; and that letters for the Congreſs from him came in this veſſel, which were deſpatched forward laſt Friday morning.

NEW-LONDON, September 13.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have promoted John Durkee, Eſq; to the rank of Colonel, and John Dyer, Eſq; to the rank of Major, in the American army.

Yeſterday the armed ſchooner Spy, Capt. Robt. Niles, belonging to this ſtate, returned here. She brought in with her the ſchooner Mary and Elizabeth, Bruce, bound from Barbados to Halifax, laden with fifty nine hogſheads of rum, and eight barrels of ſugar. About eighteen days ago ſhe took the ſhip Hope, Quince, bound from St. Vincent's to London, laden with 250 hogſheads of ſugar, thirty two puncheons of rum, ſome molaſſes, cocoa and coffee, and may be daily expected into ſome port.

In lat. 38, long. 65, Capt. Niles ſaw five large ſhips, which he ſuppoſed were tranſports, under convoy of a large man of war; the latter chaſed him ſome time.

One day laſt week the roof of the powder mill, in Hartford, was blown off by means of ſome powder taking fire, when one of the workmen was killed.

HARTFORD, Sept. 16.

By a gentleman from Albany, ſince our laſt, we are informed that Gen. Schuyler had received intelligence by expreſs from Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heavy firing had been heard at that place, which continued, with ſome intermiſſions, for ſeveral days, ſuppoſed to be between Gen. Arnold, at the head of the American fleet on that ſtation, and a party of the enemy; but as no return had been made to the Gen. when the expreſs came away, no farther particulars have as yet been obtained.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Auguſt 30.

"A Spaniard from Bilboa, who was loſt on Burbuda, contradicts the report of the Spaniards and Portugueſe having ſettled their differences, but that, on the contrary, an army of thirty thouſand Spaniards and ten thouſand French were on the frontiers of Portugal."

In CONGRESS, Sept. 16, 1776.

Reſolved, That eighty eight battalions be enliſted as ſoon as poſſible, to ſerve during the preſent war, and that each ſtate furniſh their reſpective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

New-Hampſhire three battalions, Maſſachuſetts-Bay fifteen, Rhode-Iſland two, Connecticut eight, New-York four, New-Jerſey four, Pennſylvania twelve, Delaware one, Maryland eight, Virginia fifteen, North Carolina nine, South-Carolina ſix, Georgia one.

That Twenty Dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier, who ſhall enliſt to ſerve during the preſent war, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs.

That Congreſs make proviſion for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and ſoldiers who ſhall ſo engage in the ſervice, and continue therein to the cloſe of the war, or until diſcharged by Congreſs, and to the repreſentatives of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall be ſlain by the enemy; ſuch lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expence ſhall be neceſſary to procure ſuch land, the ſaid expence ſhall be paid and born by the States in the ſame proportion as the other expences of the war, viz.

To a Col. five hundred acres, a Lieut. Col. four hundred and fifty, a Major four hundred, a Capt. three hundred, a Lieut. two hundred, an Enſign one hundred and fifty.

Each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier one hundred acres.

That the appointment of all officers and filling up vacancies (except general officers) be left to the governments of the ſeveral States, and that every State provide arms, clothing, and every neceſſary for its quota of troops according to the foregoing eſtimate; the expence of the clothing to be deducted from the pay of the ſoldiers, as uſual.

That all officers be commiſſioned by Congreſs.

That it be recommended to the ſeveral States, that they take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for enliſting their ſeveral quotas. That the money to be given for bounties, be paid by the Paymaſter in the department where the ſoldier ſhall enliſt.

That each ſoldier receive pay and ſubſiſtence from the time of their enliſtment.

Sept. 18, 1776. Reſolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the Continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per ration.

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by Congreſs, by a reſolution of the ſixteenth inſtant, as an encouragement to the officers and ſoldiers to engage to ſerve in the army of the United States during the war, ſhall extend to all who are or ſhall be enliſted for that term, the bounty of Ten Dollars, which any of the ſoldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enliſtment, to be reckoned in part payment of the Twenty Dollars offered by ſaid reſolution.

That no officer in the Continental army is allowed to hold more than one commiſſion, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

Sept. 19, 1776. Reſolved, That the Adjutants of regiments in the Continental army be allowed the pay and rations of Capt. and have the rank of Firſt Lieuts.

In order to prevent the officers and ſoldiers, who ſhall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſixteenth, from diſpoſing of the ſame during the war,

Reſolved, That this Congreſs will not grant lands to any perſon or perſons claiming under the aſſignment of any officer or ſoldier.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1776.

TOMORROW, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold, by WILLLIAM ADCOCK, at his vendue ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, a variety of GOODS, among which are one thouſand four hundred and forty yards of coarſe white linens, checks, ſtripes, ſuperfine mens and womens cotton ſtockings, ſilk and worſted knee garters, flax, gimps, fringes, Hancock and other printed handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

WANTED a COACHMAN, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is honeſt and ſober.

Alſo wanted a match for a bay horſe fifteen hands and a half high, of the Engliſh breed, and is handſome. Any age between three and ſix years old will do; if he be young, allowance will be made for his growth. Apply to the printer.

TO be SOLD, by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, ſtationer, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. A quantity of low priced writing paper, cartridge and wrapping ditto, ink powder, wax, wafers, quills, inkcheſts, inkſtands, and ink bottles, ink pots with penknives, parchment, playing cards, and gilt cards, pocket books, ſlates, &c. &c. &c.

Baſkerville's folio bibles, quarto and octavo ditto, and an aſſortment of prayer books.

N. B. Ready money and the beſt price given for clean linen rags.

INDIGO, of the firſt quality, to be ſold by Andrew Carſon, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets.
September 24.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1776.

THE owner having refuſed to call and pay for the keeping of a horſe in my ſtable, this is to inform him that unleſs he pays the charges before this day week, the horſe will be publicly ſold at vendue, to defray the expences.

FRANCIS LEE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Hickory-lane, on the twentieth inſt. THREE HORSES, one a bay, about fourteen hands high, with three white feet, and a running ſore under his jaws, branded, but the letters not known.

Another a bay, about thirteen hands and a half high, five years old, with a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots.

The other a black, about thirteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, about ſix years old, and branded with two R's. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Conеſtoga Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, and reaſonable charges.

ISAAC GREENTREE.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM begs leave to acquaint the public that he has juſt opened a large aſſortment of GLASS WARE. Some of the articles are as follow: Decanters of all ſizes, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Proof Bottles, Vinegar Cruets, Saltſellers, Sugardiſhes, Muſtard Pots, quart, pint, and half pint Cans, Smelling Bottles, and Ink Bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has alſo a quantity of Muſcovado Sugars and Jamaica Spirits.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſhop, in Fifth-ſtreet, on the 15th inſtant, a DAY BOOK, with ſundry accounts of ſmith-work to a conſiderable amount. Four leaves were tore out, and left on the ſhop floor. Any perſon that will produce the thief and book, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his property, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the book, without any queſtions being aſked. As the accounts in the ſaid book can be of no uſe to any but the owner, and an inconceiveable loſs to him, it is hoped it will be returned.

Sept. 19. DANIEL EVANS, blackſmith.

TO be SOLD, twelve hundred weight of choice ſwingled FLAX, either in large or ſmall quantities, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Inquire of Alexander Morriſon in Lætitia-court.

TO be SOLD, a SLOOP of about ſeventy tons, now on the ſtocks in Rhode-Iſland. She is well calculated for ſailing, is made of the beſt timber, &c. and will be diſpoſed of at a very reaſonable rate. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may hear of the owner by inquiring of Mr. William Milnor, at the Old Ferry, in Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE on Wedneſday the 25th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling houſe of ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, deceaſed, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, amongſt which are ſeveral feather beds, with bedſteads, curtains, and bedclothes. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale, a young healthy Negro man, and the time of a Dutch ſervant lad, both blackſmiths by trade; alſo a good riding chair, a cart, a large new fiſhing ſeine, a hogſhead of rum, a quantity of old ſpirit, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Executors; and thoſe who have accounts againſt it, are deſired to bring them in regularly atteſted, that they may be paid by

ROBERT KNOX,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD, } Executors.

As William Alexander, the ſon, and William Bunn, the ſon in law, of Alexander Alexander, have not been heard of by the family, for ſome conſiderable time paſt, it is requeſted, of any perſon or perſons, who may know where they, or either of them are, or whether living or not, that they would give information thereof to ſome of the family, or the executors above named, which will be thankfully acknowledged—There is ſomething conſiderable left to William Alexander, by his father's will.

A part of Petty's-Iſland to be let, inquire of LEWIS GRANT, copperſmith in Front-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD, at Mr. FRANCIS NELSON's, oppoſite the Bull's Head, Strawberry-alley, GUN STOCKS well ſeaſoned, by the large or ſmall quantity.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1776. [Num. 263.

Mr. TOWNE,

I HAVE read the propoſed Plan or Frame of Government for Pennſylvania, in the Evening Poſt of Tueſday, Sept. 10th. As an inhabitant and true friend of this land, I think myſelf bound in conſcience to give a few hints, particularly on ſection ten, which in my opinion greatly affects the Chriſtian religion and the ſalvation of ſouls. And I know no better way to convey them to the authors or projectors of this plan but through your paper, and I hope you will not deny it a place, for lack of my name.

By all the oaths or affirmations preſcribed by the Convention, it appears that all religious ceremony, herebefore uſed, is to be dropped. The Jew ſwears upon the Thorah, the Mahomedan upon the Alcoran, the Proteſtants in Germany by the Holy Trinity, the Engliſh kiſs the New-Teſtament, and the Roman Catholics the Croſs. But the Pennſylvanians ſwear by nothing. What oaths may we expect, if all religious awe is removed? Will they in foreign countries, or even in the neighbouring ſtates, regard ſuch teſtimony?

That a Declaration of Faith in one God the Creator and Governor of the Univerſe ſhould be ſufficient to qualify a man to be an inhabitant in Pennſylvania, as William Penn has granted, is very juſt and reaſonable; but that it ſhall henceforth alſo qualify a perſon to ſit in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, is, in my opinion, abrogating the rights and liberties of the people, and not enlarging them, as ſome may imagine.

William Penn, in his Declaration of Rights, ſays, that all perſons, who alſo profeſs to believe in Jeſus Chriſt, the Saviour of the world, ſhall be capable to ſerve this government in any capacity. This was a bar againſt profeſſed Deiſts, Jews, Mahomedans, and other enemies of Chriſt, which is now removed if the declaration, ſection ten, remains unaltered. And whether this is not in fact a ſtronger eſtabliſhment for Antichriſt, and all damnable errors, than the Quebec bill for Popery, let the world judge.

By ſection nine, even the whole General Aſſembly muſt ſubmit to ſit with a monſter of wickedneſs, if he has wit or money enough to blind and ſeduce ſix or eight hundred ignorant and needy electors; and by ſection ſix, many ſuch will be added to the electors, who care as little for the good of Pennſylvania as for the good of the Great Mogul's empire.

If the Chriſtian ſtates in Europe learn the Pennſylvanians have made a new conſtitution and frame of government for themſelves, by a Convention, by which Jews, Turks, and Heathens may not only be freemen of that land, but are eligible for Aſſemblymen, Judges, Counſellors and Preſidents or Governors; and that this new conſtitution mentions not a word of the bible, Chriſt or the Chriſtian religion, much leſs Proteſtantiſm. An Epiſcopal church, a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, a Roman Catholic church, a moſque, a ſynagogue or heathen temple, have now in Pennſylvania all equal privileges! Will any Chriſtian power call this ſtate for the future a Chriſtian ſtate? Will it not be an aſylum for all fugitive Jeſuits, and outcaſts of Europe?

I loath to reflect on the wiſdom and religion of the framers of this ſcheme, and therefore call upon the miniſters of the goſpel in Philadelphia (particularly thoſe now in favor) if they love Chriſt? If they believe his doctrine and the doctrine of his Apoſtles, to be wholeſome doctrine, for the ſalvation of ſouls? To ſpeak NOW in ſupport of it, and to remind the members of the Convention, that they now ought to give a teſtimony of their Chriſtianity, and ſecure to the people of Pennſylvania that ineſtimable bleſſing of the goſpel of Chriſt. If the miniſters ſhould be now dumb dogs, who cannot bark, the great Shepherd of Souls will require of them an account of thoſe ſouls, who ſhall be ſeduced into thoſe errors, which ere long may be publicly taught in Philadelphia, if not prevented by God himſelf in his great mercy.

If blaſphemers of Chriſt and the holy bleſſed Trinity, deſpiſers of Revelation and the holy bible, may be Legiſlators, Judges, Counſellors and Preſidents in Pennſylvania, Wo unto the city! Wo unto the land.

A FOLLOWER OF CHRIST.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

IN the Packet of laſt Tueſday I obſerved ſome remarks on the propoſed frame of government of this ſtate, and am much obliged to the writer for the freedom with which he treats it, and begging that he would ſpare no pains to expoſe its defects, eſpecially as he can do it ſo conciſely, would ſet him right in a few inſtances, where I think he miſtakes the matter exceedingly. He ſays the Convention has left nothing to the ſupreme executive part of government to do, and yet are very careful to guard againſt every improper uſe of their power, and have on the contrary veſted ſupreme power in a ſingle legiſlature without providing one check againſt an abuſe of the powers they are intruſted with—Now this is the very reverſe of the fact, as the gentleman may obſerve by the leaſt attention to the plan. I will venture to ſay, and make appear, that there never was ſo many, nor ſuch ſafe checks ever provided againſt the abuſe of power in any legiſlature.—For firſt, Their doors are to be open, which will prevent their plotting, and give the people an opportunity of knowing the merits of their Repreſentatives.—Second, They are to be annually elective, which puts it in the power of the people to remove any Repreſentative who is found unworthy of the confidence of his conſtituents.—Third, If the people could be ſo infatuated as to continue to rechooſe a man whoſe conduct and principles were ſubverſive of the rights of mankind, he is excluded at the end of four years, whereby his influence and connexions in the General Aſſembly are broke, and he is removed from the power of doing harm.—Fourthly, The members of the General Aſſembly are excluded from filling any executive department, whereby they become the ſubjects of their own laws as much as any member in the ſtate, and if they make bad laws, they muſt feel their effect.—Fifthly, Every law, whoſe operation extends to the ſtate, is to be printed for the conſideration of the ſubjects of that law, and the enacting of it referred to the next ſucceeding ſitting of the General Aſſembly, whereby every man may have an opportunity of judging of the propriety of enacting ſuch law, and inſtructing his Repreſentatives accordingly, ſo that no law can ever paſs

againſt the ſenſe of the people, nor be continued if its operation is contrary to their intereſt. If K. can ſhew any other checks of equal ſecurity to the people, I will thank him for them. There are many others in the propoſed frame of government, but the enumeration of theſe for the preſent will ſhew how much he is miſtaken, and how little he has ſtudied checks, or the propoſed frame. The ſupreme executive power, on the contrary, have but a few checks, though I believe ſufficient; they are liable to impeachment for miſconduct, and have no hand in making laws, every thing heretofore exerciſed by ſuch power are reſerved to them, except a few things judged more ſafe in the hands of the people. The propoſed amendment of Mr. K. is rather too haſty, as it would not allow the government a fair opportunity of a trial. The plan provides for a change in the ſafeſt manner poſſible, and is another check on every power of government, but K. ſeems afraid to try the experiment, leſt peradventure it ſhould ſupport itſelf too well. I am K's humble ſervant, C.

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of the CONVENTION.

Wedneſday, September 11, 1776. P. M.

THE Houſe proceeded to the election of four members of the Council of Safety, in the room of Nathaniel Falconer, Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel Mifflin and Samuel Morris, jun. when John Bayard, John Cox, Francis Gurney, and Samuel Cad. Morris, were choſen, by ballot, members of the ſaid Council of Safety for this ſtate.

Saturday, Sept. 14. Whereas, from the letters received from the Commiſſioners for Indian Affairs for the middle department, with the affidavit therein incloſed, there is too much reaſon to apprehend that the Indians have been encouraged, by the agents of his Britannic Majeſty, to fall on the frontiers of theſe ſtates, therefore it behoves this Convention to take every prudent precaution for the ſafety of our weſtern frontiers. And as, by the reſolves of the late Aſſembly of this ſtate, the Council of Safety have the ſole power of calling out the Aſſociators within the ſame; but, by reaſon of the great diſtance of the frontier counties, and by reaſon that it may be abſolutely neceſſary, at a very ſhort warning, to order out the Aſſociators of the ſaid counties, or ſuch part of them, from time to time, as perſons on the ſpot can only judge thereof,

Reſolved, That the member of the Council of Safety for the county of Bedford, and Bernard Dougherty, William M'Coomb, James Anderſon, and Robert Elliot of the ſaid county, that the member of the Council of Safety for the county of Northampton, and Nicholas Dupui, David Deſhler, Herman Schneyder, and Arthur Lattimore of the ſaid county, and that the member of the Council of Safety for the county of Northumberland, and William M'Clay, Michael Troy, Walter Clark and Laughlin M'Cartney of the ſaid county, and that the member of the Council of Safety for the county of Weſtmoreland, and Samuel Sloane, William Lockray, John Giffen and Chriſtopher Trubey of the ſaid county, reſpectively, or a majority of them in each county reſpectively, be, and they are hereby impowered to order or approve of the going out of ſuch part of the Aſſociators as they may think neceſſary, in caſe of an actual invaſion, to march to the protection of ſuch part of the ſaid counties as may be expoſed to the depredations of the Indians, or to repel any attack which may be made by them, in the moſt effectual manner. And in caſe of any ſudden invaſions made by the Indians, and not otherwiſe, the Captain or commanding officer of any company in the ſaid county, is hereby impowered to order out ſuch part of his company as he may judge neceſſary for the purpoſe aforeſaid: And in caſe any of the ſaid counties ſhould be invaded, the ſaid members of the Council of Safety, and Commiſſioners of the ſaid other counties reſpectively, are hereby impowered, as often as they ſhall judge neceſſary, to order out the Aſſociators, or a part of them, for the aſſiſtance of ſuch county which may be ſo invaded: And the member of the Council of Safety, and his aſſociates for the reſpective counties aforeſaid, are hereby directed to make out the accounts of the pay, ſubſiſtance, and neceſſary expences of ſuch Aſſociators as ſhall be called out as aforeſaid, and lay the ſame before the Council of Safety or future Aſſembly of this ſtate, in order that the ſame, appearing to them juſt and reaſonable, may be paid.

The Committee, who were appointed to confer with the Honorable Delegates in Congreſs, from the ſtate of Virginia, on the ſettlement of a temporary boundary between the ſtate of Virginia and this ſtate, reported to the Convention, that they met the ſaid Delegates, who delivered to them the following reſolve of the Convention of Virginia, and the following letter from the Committee of Safety of that ſtate to their Delegates, as their propoſal on this ſubject. In anſwer to which, the Committee delivered the letter and propoſal (which anſwer and propoſal the Convention approve of) in reply to which they received the letter herein after laſt mentioned, by which it appears that the power of the Honorable Delegates, on this ſubject, is at an end: But, as they therein inform the Committee, that they will, without delay, tranſmit their propoſal to the Governor and Council of Virginia, in order to be laid before the General Aſſembly of that ſtate; this Convention having the utmoſt confidence, that that Honorable Body will readily agree to any propoſal that will ſettle the diſputes in queſtion, on the principles of juſtice and equity, do therefore warmly recommend the ſettlement of the ſaid line, on theſe principles, to the future Aſſembly of this ſtate: And, in the mean time, it is earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of that part of the country to forget their former heats and animoſities, which were fomented by thoſe who are equal enemies to both ſtates, and to promote peace and harmony, and to cultivate a good underſtanding with one another, as they tender the liberty and happineſs of both ſtates, as well as of America in general, which can only be preſerved by the union of all her ſons.

Virginia, in CONVENTION, June 15th, 1776.

Whereas diſputes have for ſome time ſubſiſted between the people ſettled under the government of this colony and others ſettled under the Proprietors of Pennſylvania, which cannot be determined for want of having the boundary between the two countries ſettled and aſcertained; and as the people are uncertain which government they ought to ſubmit to, conſequences of the moſt alarming nature are juſtly to be apprehended from a contention and claſhing of juriſdictions between the magiſtrates and officers of the reſpective countries; for prevention whereof, and in order to reſtore peace and harmoney to all thoſe people, reſolved, That it be propoſed to the General Aſſembly or Repreſentatives of the people of the province of Pennſylvania, to agree to the following temporary boundary between the two countries, that is to ſay, From that part of the meridian of the head fountain of Potowmack, where it is interſected by Braddock's road, along the ſaid road to the great croſſing of Youghagany; thence down the meadows of that river to the Cheſnut ridge; thence along tha tridge to the eaſterly branch of Jacob's creek, otherwiſe called Green Lick run; thence down the ſaid run to Braddock's old road; thence along the ſame, and the new road leading to Pittſburg, to a place called the Ballock Pens, now in the

tenure of William Elliott; and from thence a direct courſe to the mouth of Plumb run, on the Alleghaney river, above Colonel Croghan's. Which lines this Convention are of opinion will give moſt general ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, as it will nearly leave them in the reſpective country under which they ſettled. That the preſent inhabitants on either ſide the line ought quietly to enjoy their poſſeſſions, and be ſubject to the regulations of the government they will remain in, without conſidering under which they derive their title, until a final and ultimate boundary can be ſettled, when nothing, which may be done in conſequence of this agreement, ſhall tend to prejudice the titles of individuals, or the claim of either country to a fair and equal boundary.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

JOHN TAZEWELL, C. C.

Ordered, That the Committee of Safety be deſired immediately to tranſmit the foregoing reſolution to the Delegates appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs, requeſting them to negotiate the ſame on the part of this colony.

EDMUND PENDLETON, Preſident.

JOHN TAZEWELL, C. C.

"Gentlemen, Williamſburg, June 17, 1776.

"The confuſion which hath for ſome time happened amongſt the people in the diſputed lands between Pennſylvania and this colony, and a repreſentation to the Convention that a civil war was like to be the conſequence, if ſomething was not done to prevent it, induced that body to take the ſubject into conſideration, who were ſorry to diſcover that a jealouſy ſeemed to prevail in the governing powers of Pennſylvania, of our intending the garriſons on the Ohio to influence that diſpute, and to over-awe their people. Whereas we only mean by them to protect our people, and thoſe in the conteſted ſettlement, from the danger they are expoſed to of Indian ravages, without the moſt diſtant view to offer any injury to our friends and neighbours, with whom it is our inclination as well as intereſt to unite, a temporary boundary appeared to the Convention the only means of quieting the people, until we have leaſure to refer the final deciſion to ſome arbitrating power between us; and in fixing that, they judged, that to point a line which would moſt nearly leave the inhabitants in the country they reſpectively ſettled under, would be moſt likely to give general ſatisfaction; and having examined ſeveral gentlemen well acquainted with that country, who were of opinion that end would be anſwered by the line deſcribed in the incloſed reſolution, they have reſolved to propoſe that line to the Pennſylvania Aſſembly, and have commanded us to tranſmit it to you, requeſting that you would negotiate the matter in ſuch manner as you ſhall think moſt effectual. We are, with great regard, gentlemen, your obedient humble ſervants,

EDMUND PENDLETON, DUDLEY DIGGES, P. CARRINGTON, THOMAS LUD. LEE, WILLIAM CABELL, JOS. JONES.

To the Honorable the Virginia Delegates in Congreſs."

The Committee of the Honorable Convention of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, appointed to confer with the Honorable Delegates in Congreſs from the ſtate of Virginia on the ſettlement of a temporary boundary between the ſaid ſtates, are of opinion, that the line propoſed by the Honorable Delegates will be very wide from the true limits of Pennſylvania, according to the charter. And as the ſtate of Virginia, in one of their moſt ſolemn acts publiſhed as the future form of government for that ſtate, and intending thereby to lay the moſt ſolid baſis for union and confederation with the neighbouring ſtates, has "ceded, releaſed, and for ever confirmed, to the people of this ſtate, all the territories contained within the charter erecting this colony, with all the rights of property, juriſdiction and government, and all other rights whatever," the propoſing a temporary boundary, which would cut off ſo large a part from this ſtate, ſeems inconſiſtent with the ſaid full, free, and abſolute releaſe, and, inſtead of being the baſis of union, would certainly be the occaſion of much confuſion; and as the minds of the inhabitants of that part of the country are greatly agitated by the diſputes between the two governments, we have reaſon to apprehend fatal conſequences, ſhould a temporary boundary, ſo apparently partial, be agreed to. Even upon the principle mentioned by the Honorable Convention of Virginia in their reſolve, impowering their Delegates to confer on this ſubject (ſuppoſing it equitable, which may be liable to diſpute) the line propoſed, we apprehend, cannot be admitted; and we are convinced that Hon. Body muſt have been miſinformed as to the ſettlement of that part of the country which lies between the temporary boundary propoſed, and the true line. We can aſſure the Honorable Delegates, that it is far from the wiſh of the people of this ſtate to extend the ſame beyond its due bounds; it is equally far from their wiſh to eſtabliſh a temporary juriſdiction confeſſed far within thoſe bounds, as ſuch a temporary boundary would, on many accounts, be productive of more confuſion and greater inconveniencies than if it was permanent and final.—

Therefore, as the only means of reſtoring peace and unity amongſt the inhabitants of the frontiers of each ſtate, it is our earneſt deſire that a temporary boundary, as nearly correſpondent to the true one as poſſible, and ſuch as will "do no injury to either party," ſhould be run, which may be done in a very ſhort time, and at a trifling expence, with no conſiderable error, by one or more Commiſſioners appointed on the part of each ſtate.

It will give us great pleaſure ſhould this propoſal meet with the approbation of the Honorable Delegates, as ſuch a ſettlement will enable the inhabitants to join heart and hand in the great cauſe wherein we are all equally intereſted.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, THOMAS SMITH, ALEXANDER LOWREY, OWEN BIDDLE, JAMES POTTER, EDWARD COOK."

"The Virginia Delegates have received the propoſal for eſtabliſhing a temporary boundary between the ſtate of Virginia and Pennſylvania, from the Committee of the Honorable Convention of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and for anſwer ſay; That their power is ended, having been expreſsly limited to the line already propoſed to the Honorable Convention of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, as a temporary boundary. That they will, without delay, tranſmit the propoſal of the Honorable Committee to the Governor and Council of the commonwealth of Virginia, in order to its being laid before the General Aſſembly, which meets early in October next; and in the mean time they wiſh the influence of both governments may be exerted, to preſerve friendſhip and peace between the people of both ſtates, on the converted boundary.

THOMAS NELSON, jun. RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

Philad. 12th September, 1776."

WAS left in ſome houſe, or b rrowed from the ſubſcriber, a Portugueſe CLOAK. The perſon will pleaſe to return it to Samuel Young, near the Drawbridge.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

This day the Convention paſſed an Ordinance for the election of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and other uſually elective officers in this ſtate, which is to be held on the fifth day of November next, and the members are to meet at the State-houſe in this city, upon the nineteenth of ſaid month.

On Sunday, the twenty-ſecond inſtant, departed this life, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, Miſs BECKY RICE, after a ſhort illneſs; and on Monday her remains were interred in Chriſt church burial-ground, attended by a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

Farewel to joy, and pleaſure's tempting train,
The ſongs of love, and every cheerful ſtrain;
Now let the verſe in ſolemn meaſure flow,
And breath with me the bitterneſs of woe,
For ah, ſhe's gone, my lovely friend is dead,
And with her all my happineſs is fled;
Gone are thoſe hours of innocent delight,
When the fair charmer bleſs'd my raviſh'd ſight.
Now fancy paints her freſh in youthful bloom,
Now cold in death and mould'ring in the tomb,
Pale are the cheeks with roſy ſmiles once ſpread,
And all the luſtre of her eyes are fled.
Why did ſhe die? Death, friend of human woe,
Are there not wretches who invoke thy blow,
Thou might'ſt have left this lovely flower to bloom,
And ſent ſome mortal to his wiſh'd for home.
But ah, fond friend, where does thy paſſion guide?
Would'ſt thou o'er God's almighty will preſide?
The blow was his, although it was ſevere,
Which laid in duſt all that thy friend held dear.
Hear me, in pity, and thy aid impart,
Pour healing balm on my afflicted heart;
Forgive thoſe tears which find their ready way,
This grateful tribute let frail nature pay;
All here I lov'd, the good, the virtuous maid,
In the cold chambers of the grave is laid;
Her trial's o'er, her toilſome race is run,
The Chriſtian's prize, the crown of glory won.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 25, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Capts. or commanding officers of the companies of the militia of Pennſylvania make up the pay rolls of ſuch companies as have been *regularly diſcharged* from the camp in New-Jerſey, from the time of their being laſt paid, with the addition of a day to each man for every twenty miles between the camp and his reſpective place of abode, for which an allowance of one penny per mile is to be made without rations or ſubſiſtance, the ſums due on the ſaid rolls to be atteſted by the oaths or affirmations of the reſpective Capts. or commanding officers, and certified by one of their field officers. And the paymaſter in Philadelphia is hereby directed to diſcharge the ſaid rolls, on certificates being produced from the commiſſary of ſtores at the flying camp; and in this city of the redelivery of ſuch of the public ſtores as have been received by the companies aforeſaid, or the regiments to which they reſpectively belong, or upon deducting the amount thereof from the pay of thoſe who have not returned them.

That the Captains or commanding officers, of ſuch of the ſaid militia as are not yet returned from the camp, be directed, when diſcharged, to procure from the commanding officer of the camp certificates of the ſums due in their reſpective rolls, and in every other reſpect the ſaid Capts. or commanding officers and the paymaſter aforeſaid, are to obſerve the rules preſcribed in the foregoing reſolve for payment of the ſaid militia.

Reſolved, That three gentlemen be appointed to audit and ſettle the accounts of the Pennſylvania militia.

The ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were choſen, Mr. P. Chevalier, Mr. J. Wilcox, Mr. J. Meaſe.

Reſolved, That the Commiſſaries and Quarter Maſter General, and Deputy Quarter Maſters General, and their aſſiſtants in the ſeveral departments, be directed to apply to Mr. Meaſe, for ſuch articles of clothing, camp equipage, and other utenſils which they may want to purchaſe in the ſtate of Pennſylvania for the uſe of the army.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1776.

On motion it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, be diſſolved, and they are hereby diſſolved. The Committee of Accounts, and for the Diſtribution of Salt, to be continued until the buſineſs, for which they were appointed, be finally ſettled. Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Secretary.

Philad. September 25, 1776.

All perſons, who have any accouuts againſt the late Committee of Inſpection for this city and liberties, are deſired to bring them in immediately to any one of the ſubſcribers, in order for ſettlement. It is expected that every demand will be furniſhed by the 15th day of October next, at which time they intend completing this buſineſs.

JOHN BAYARD, JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOSEPH DEAN, SHARP DELANY, FRANCIS GURNEY, CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, WILLIAM BALL, and SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Committee of Accounts.

TO be LET, a genteel BRICK HOUSE, with handſome furniture complete, two parlours, three rooms on a floor, in a pleaſant part of the city. For particulars inquire of

ALEXANDER TOD.

WANTED, a likely, handy MULATTO, or NEGRO waiting BOY or MAN, who can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the printer.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man named DANIEL PROSSER, about thirty-ſix years of age, near five feet high, and is very talkative and given to liquor. He had on when he went away, a ſnuff coloured coat, brown jacket, a pair of coarſe trouſers, oznabrug ſhirt, and new ſhoes. It is imagined he is lurking in this city, or has croſſed into the Jerſies. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward if taken in the city or ſuburbs, and FOUR DOLLARS if at any conſiderabl diſtance.

JOHN SHEARMAN.

N. B. An apprentice is wanted to learn the ſpinning-wheel trade, if well recommended. None elſe need apply.

WAS FOUND, amongſt my goods, after the fire, a parcel of FRINGE, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome upholſterer. The owner, proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to John Le Telier, goldſmith, opppoſite the Coffee-Houſe.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. TOWNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Advices from the camp at Harlem, near New-York, ſay, that the enemy, from their different manœuvres and great preparations, intended ſoon to ſtrike a deciſive blow—Their plan is to out flank and hem our people in, but it is thought they will be diſappointed, for the heights above Harlem and Kingſbridge are ſtrongly manned and fortified, and all the points up to Frog's ſecurely picketted, the avenues blocked, and the roads cut up, to prevent the approaches of their artillery—that they have opened the Courts of Juſtice upon Long-Iſland, in which Mr. Ludlow preſides as Chief Judge—they have confiſcated ſeveral eſtates, and condemned one man to perpetual confinement, to linger out his life in chains, and to be fed on bread and water—they carry a high hand, and flushed with the ſucceſs which nature, and not their own ſtrength, has given them, they think in a little time to ſweep off our army, and be in poſſeſſion of America—that old Oliver De Lancey is a Colonel—that Col. Woodhull, late Preſident of New-York Congreſs, is killed, and that Governor Tryon lies at the point of death—that General Howe had ordered the militia on Long Iſland to muſter, from which draughts are to be made, if a ſufficient number of volunteers do not appear to fight againſt their American brethren—that on the 20th inſt. a fire broke out in New-York, which conſumed all that part of the city near the North River—the old Engliſh and Lutheran churches are both burnt, and ſo down to Whitehall.

Extract of a letter from Great-Britain, dated May 19, 1776.

"Should America this ſpring declare independance, it is moſt certain that France, and many other powers of Europe, will give her immediate aſſiſtance, if applied to, which no power will attempt to do, while the Americans ſtile themſelves ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain. The miniſtry are fully ſenſible of this, therefore, by cajoling and making friends in ſome of the ſouthern colonies, they hope to create diviſions, and prevent ſuch a decided ſtep being taken this year; and, by the operations of the preſent campaign, they expect to be ſo ſucceſsful as to make it too hazardous for foreign powers to interfere. The commiſſion which Lord Howe has carried over, is in fact nothing more than to receive the ſubmiſſion of the colonies, but he is inſtructed to talk much of a reconciliation on honorable terms; this, it is thought, with the aid of *ſecret influence*, for which he has unlimited powers, eſpecially with thoſe colonies, that at preſent ſeem moſt averſe to independance, will create diviſions in the Congreſs, and among the people at large, ſo as to prevent the further ſucceſs of their operations this year. Indeed the miniſtry are more alarmed at the apprehenſion of America declaring herſelf independant than any thing elſe, becauſe they have been already given to underſtand, by moſt of the powers in Europe, particularly by FRANCE and PRUSSIA, that in ſuch a caſe they ſhall think themſelves intirely at liberty to act as beſt ſuits themſelves. But the truth is, the King is ſo determined on the UNCONDITIONAL SUBJUGATION of AMERICA (the preſent court phraſe) that it is certain he will riſk the utter ruin of the whole empire, rather than not ſucceed in what he has ſet his heart ſo much upon."

This day a number of officers and privates, belonging to the American army, and who had been taken priſoners in Canada, arrived in this city, agreeable to the proclamation of General Carlton (ſee page 421.) They were ſent in four tranſports, under the convoy of the Pearl frigate of thirty-two guns, from Quebec to New-York, where Gen. Howe detained them on board a fortnight. Amongſt thoſe now arrived, are Gen. Thompſon, Col. Irvine, Capt. Duncan, Lieuts. Currie, Hoge, and Bird; Dr. M'Calla, and Dr. M'Kenzie. There are three hundred and eighty-five privates, beſides other officers, who are on their way to their reſpective ſtates.

MARRIAGES—In Virginia, Rev. John Bracken, Rector of Bruton Pariſh, to Miſs Sally Burwell, daughter of the late Carter Burwell, Eſq; of Carter's Grove—In Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Capt. Chriſtopher Allen, to Miſs Polly Child, of that town.

DEATHS.—At Smithfield, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, Mr. Rufus Arnold; at Newport, Mr. Samuel Philips, and Mrs. Deſire Bliven, wife of Mr. Joſhua Bliven.—At Preſton, in the ſtate of Connecticut, Mrs. Abigail Roſſeter, conſort of the Rev. Aſher Roſſeter, and Mrs. Abigail Mott, wife of Col. Samuel Mott; at Lyme, Richard Lord, Eſq; at Norwich, Mr. Joſeph Peck, and Mrs. Dorothy Breed, conſort of Capt. Gerſham Breed; at New-London, Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge; at Hartford, Mr. Auſtin Ledyard.

In ASSEMBLY, September 26, 1776.

Reſolved, by a majority of the Members preſent, That it is the ſacred right of Freemen to give and grant their own money, and that all taxes levied without their conſent are arbitrary and oppreſſive. And that no Freemen can be conſtitutionally reſtrained of his liberty, or be ſentenced to any penalties or puniſhment whatſoever, but by the judgment of his peers, and a trial had by a jury of his country.

Reſolved, That the Convention have derived no authority from the good people of Pennſylvania to levy taxes and diſpoſe of their property, and therefore, that the late Ordinance for impoſing a rate of Twenty Shillings per. month and Four Shillings in the pound on the eſtate of every Non-Aſſociator is illegal, and the ſaid ſum ought not to be paid.

Reſolved, That the late ordinance of the Convention impowering two or more Juſtices of the Peace to impriſon for an indefinite time, at their diſcretion, all perſons whom they ſhall judge to be guilty of the offences therein ſpecified, is a dangerous attack on the liberties of the good people of Pennſylvania, and a violation of their moſt ſacred rights, and therefore ought not to be conſidered as obligatory.

☞ Mr. ARTHUR DONALDSON's Narrative will be inſerted as ſoon as poſſible, and has only been deferred on account of public affairs.

FOR SALE,

A NEW SHIP, lying at Edenton, North Carolina, burthen about two hundred and ſixty tons carpenters meaſure, with Anchors, Cables, Rigging and Sails complete. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at his lodgings in Mrs. Stout's, Front-ſtreet. MICHAEL WALLACE.

WAS FOUND, ſeveral pieces of GOLD COIN. Any perſon having a juſt claim, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have them again by applying to R. Aitken, printer and bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet.

WANTS a place, a YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

A TRADESMAN, who is out of employ, would be glad to ſerve a gentleman, in the capacity he may be thought moſt capable of, on reaſonable terms. Inquire of the printer.

To the PUBLIC.

ON Tuesday, the first of October next, will be opened a SCHOOL for the instruction of YOUTH by the subscriber, at his house in Front-street, between Lombard and South streets, where will be taught Reading, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accompts, or the Italian Method of Book-Keeping, Euclid's Elements, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Navigation, Surveying of Land in Theory and Practice, Altimetry, or the taking of Heights; Longimetry, or the taking of Distances; Gauging, Algebra, and other Branches of the Mathematics.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who please to favor him with the instruction of their children, may rely on his assiduity and care in endeavoring to discharge the important trust reposed in him; and a strict regard will be had to their morals.

MARTIN EVANS.

N. B. A NIGHT SCHOOL, on the said day, will be opened by the said Evans, for the conveniency of those who cannot attend the Day School.

Grown persons, who stand in need of any of the above branches, and are willing to retrieve their loss of time, will find their account by applying to the said Evans, who will spare no pains to make them perfect.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Smith's company, in Colonel Hand's regiment of riflemen, CHARLES GREEN, about five feet seven inches high. He had on a white hunting shirt and trousers, an old beaver hat, red face, much broke out about the mouth, and plays on the fife.

JOHN DAVIS, from the same battalion and company, about five feet eight inches high. He had on a brown hunting shirt and trousers, short brown hair, and full face.

Whoever apprehends said deserters, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for each.

BENJAMIN LYON, Lieut.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber living in Water-street, near South-street, an apprentice boy named JOHN POLLOCK; he is about seventeen years of age, is stout made, and has a fair complexion and light brown hair. He had on, and took with him, a chip hat lined with green silk, and a felt hat; three jackets, one of brown cloth, and another of red serge, both made sailors fashion, the other of brown fustian, without sleeves; two pair of trousers, one of homespun linen, the other of duck, and a pair of half worn shoes. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

GEORGE MIDDIG.

Philad. September 25, 1776.

ALL persons, who have any accouuts against the late Committee of Inspection for this city and liberties, are desired to bring them in immediately to any one of the subscribers, in order for settlement. It is expected that every demand will be furnished by the 15th day of October next, at which time they intend completing this business.

JOHN BAYARD, JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOSEPH DEAN, SHARP DELANY, FRANCIS GURNEY, CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, WILLIAM BALL, and SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Committee of Accounts.

A FLAX DRESSER or HECKLER may hear of an advantageous seat of work by applying to John Cummings, Steward of the House of Employ in this city; where industrious spinners may have flax, tow, worsted or wool, to spin at their own houses, for which the best prices will be paid, and every encouragement given.

Port of Philadelphia, } To ALL whom it may concern.
Pennsylvania, ss. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of ADMIRALTY will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Barre, commander of the brigantine of war called the LEXINGTON (who as well, &c.) against James and Joshua, Negro slaves, lately taken on board the prize sloop called the EDWARD, commanded by Richard Boger. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said slaves, or of either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Sept. 27, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1776.

WAS stopped by the subscribers, supposed to be stolen, a light blue COAT and JACKET, a fine SHIRT, and light colour VELVET BREECHES. Whoever has lost said clothes, on paying charges, and proving their property, may have them again by applying to

JOHN BRAY, and EDWARD STROUD.

N. B. Otherwise they will be sold in three weeks from this date.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away the 16th instant, a Negro man named DICK, by trade a blacksmith, about twenty-two years of age, near five feet six inches high. He had on, when he went away, a London brown short coat with yellow buttons, a scarlet jacket which had been turned, with yellow buttons, striped ticken trousers, an old beaver hat, new pumps, and plated buckles. It is supposed he is in or near this city, working at his trade. Whoever brings the said Negro to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

Philad. Sept. 28. ALEXANDER TOD,
in Front-street, two doors above Chesnut-street.

WANTED a COACHMAN, who understands his business, and is honest and sober.

Also wanted a match for a bay horse fifteen hands and a half high, of the English breed, and is handsome. Any age between three and six years old will do; if he be young, allowance will be made for his growth. Apply to the printer.

INDIGO, of the first quality, to be sold by ANDREW CARSON, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

September 24.

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